The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 291. BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec. 12th	Persia	8000	....	..
19th	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915. 2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th	India	8000	....	..
16th	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada.	3785	29th. Nov.	16th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	6th. Dec.	18th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamote.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	....	6713	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakusikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 46, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,560	18th Dec

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	....	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	1st May	....
S.S. City of York	7,834	1st May.	

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
DUMRA,	1,695,	Mon. 7th Dec.	11 a.m.,	†P.B. D. and C. M.
DWARKA,	1,695	Thurs. 10th Dec.		
LHASA,	2,134,	11th December,		*Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,696 tons, on Thursday, 10th calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit & Mahomerah.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,306 tons, on or about 11th December, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S& "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

7th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	15thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scinda"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C.-O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and M s. Walness (Mira)); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 294

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 903. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1459.

"Little presents maintain friendship."

GOOD DESIGN
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD WORKMANSHIP

make a valuable combination in any article worth giving as a Christmas or New Year Gift. We offer HIGH QUALITY, at a low price rather than QUANTITY at lower price.

YULE-TIDE GIFTS

FINE JEWELLERY,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
FANCIES IN SILVER,
KNICK-KNACKS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
POCKET CAMERAS,
PIANOS AND MUSIC.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Fengtien	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,768

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary, Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 180—2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homoeopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 10-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases healed. (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED at Apollo Bunder or Colaba a furnished flat for six or twelve months or even longer. Apply to Box No. 1066 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4614

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED.—For the Patna College.—
(a) One Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 200.
(b) One Lecturer in Chemistry on Rs. 125.
2. The posts have at present been sanctioned for 6 months only from the 2nd of January, 1915, and are outside the grades of the Educational Services, but they may eventually be included in one or other of these Services.
3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 14th of December, 1914.
J. G. JENNINGS,
Director of Public Instruction,
3052 Bihar and Orissa.

WANTED—An Electrical Engineer qualified to supervise the working of water turbines alternators, transformers, overhead transmission line, Electric air-drills and ordinary airdrills for rock drilling also repair Shops air-driven from Electric motors; also the usual operations of tunnelling, drilling mucking, and blasting with nitro-glycerine, compounds, simultaneously fired.
Copies of testimonials required, and two references.
Please state age, nationality, salary asked for, and apply sharp to Superintending Engineer, Swat River Canals Circle, Peshawar, North West Frontier Province.
A. G. WADLEY,
Superintending Engineer,
Swat River Canals Circle Peshawar.
3051

WANTED a LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for the two Raj Kumaries, daughters of the Hon. the Rajah of Kakina, Bengal Doors. Must be purely British and able to teach girls up to 8th Public School final standard, including Piano and singing. Those possessing Home training and belonging to the Church of England will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100 with free board and lodging. The Raj Family generally spends the summer in the hills. Applications, stating all particulars, age, past services and accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) references and photos, will be received by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Kakina Raj, Kakina, B. D. Ry., until the 12th of December. 3065

WANTED.

REQUIRED a QUALIFIED DOCTOR for the s. s. City of Calcutta. Apply to KILLICK NIXON AND COY., Home Street, Fort. Bombay. 4636

WANTED.—A Compounder. Apply with certificates to Mr. N. C. Lakrawalla near Saraswati Mills, Sopari Bag Road, Parel.

WANTED. An ASST. for GROCERY DEPT. Only those with experience and knowledge of Stores need apply. Good salary to competent man. Box 100 4642

WANTED a GRADUATE in SCIENCE for the SAWAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, Surat. Apply with terms and testimonials, if any, to the HEAD MASTER.. 4619

WANTED an experienced insurance man to go to Hyderabad Deccan on Rs. 50, a month and commission. Apply in person to Mr. CARMO-LOBO, 19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4637

KASHMIR.—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to Box No. 1062 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4608

WANTED LONG DOGS between two and four years of age; must be good tacklers and not too fast. State height and if trained to fox and jackal.
MAJOR OLDFIELD,
3061 Jetalsar, Kathiawar.

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Junior Classes of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 4,566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Large number of ANGLO-INDIAN and EDUCATED CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN for a mofusil business. Unique opportunity—Employment with future prospects guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1073

WANTED one GRADUATE in Science, one in Mathematics and one in History (experienced men preferred). Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to.—
THE MANAGER,
I. P. Mission High School,
Ahmedabad. 4639

WANTED BUYERS for Kerosine and Crude oil engines, Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills and machinery of different classes.
AGENTS also wanted.
RAJA & CO.,
77, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY CO., LTD.—Three SWITCHBOARD ATTENDANTS required at the end of December or beginning of January, those having had previous A. C. experience preferred. Written applications stating age, experience, salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be addressed to ENGINEER & MANAGER, Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 3060.

REQUIRED a State Surgeon. Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications and free furnished house. Those educated in Europe will be preferred.. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of January 1915, and must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and photographs, which will not be returned.
THE HOME MINISTERS,
Alwar State,
3063 (Rajputana).

WANTED from January next at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 per month with free quarters, and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc. to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

WANTED duly qualified candidates (male and female) trained in any of the Government Medical Schools, in British India, to fill up vacancies in the grade of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the Mysore Medical Department.
Pay and prospects, same as in Madras.
Applications stating age, qualification, present pay and service, if any, and salary expected, must be made so as to reach the Undersigned not later than the 15th December, 1914.
T. V. ARUMUGUM,
Senior Surgeon.
Office of Senior Surgeon, Mysore Govt., Dated, Bangalore, 2nd December, 1914. 3062

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

FOR SALE, MOTOR CYCLE "REX" 3½ H. P. Magneto working order Rs. 125. Apply DOSSABHOY D. ENGINEER, 386, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 4635

TWO HAND CAMERAS new, postcard size anastigmat lens, plates, and filmpacks ¼ plate roll films, enquire MRS. HESTER Top Floor, Homaya House, next Alexandra terrace, Byculla. 4632

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery. Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS, 1914

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

REDUCED FARES.

I.—During the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays, the following concessions will be granted over the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to 1st and 2nd class passengers from 12th to 31st December, 1914, inclusive, both in local and through-booking:—
Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations over 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets at single fares for the double journey.
Between any two B. B. and C. I. Railway stations less than 100 miles apart.—1st and 2nd class return tickets on payment of single fares as for 101 miles.
These Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1915.
II.—Passengers holding these Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—
(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-gauge route to Delhi from Bombay and stations north of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad or via Ruttam and Ajmer on either the outward or return journey.
(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Surat-kui who may desire to extend his journey beyond Delhi to stations on the East Indian North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway etc., may return via Agra or Muttra Junction and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may return via Delhi, Agra or Muttra Junction.
(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any station south of Baroda, may travel via Ahmedabad or via Ruttlam and Baroda, on either the outward or return journey, fares being charged via Ahmedabad in either case.
(d) The holder of a Return Ticket from Bombay to Muttra Junction, Delhi or Agra Fort, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway (Broad or Metre-gauge route) may return by the G. I. P. Railway via Itarsi or vice versa, the fares being charged by the Broad-gauge route over the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
III.—Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the return journey, provided they do not travel more than once over any length in the same direction.
IV.—Holders of concession tickets are not entitled to reserved accommodation.
V.—The concession is granted subject to the conditions that the Railway Company is held free from all risk and responsibility of all sorts for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or persons who may be travelling or to the luggage which may be conveyed under this concession.
VI.—Refunds will not be allowed on unused return halves of these tickets. The tickets are not transferable.
VII.—Children above 3 years and under 12 years will be charged half the concession rates. In each case, fractions of an anna will be charged as one anna.
VIII.—This concession will not be allowed in addition to or in conjunction with any other concession.
IX.—Special Tours during the Christmas Holidays at concession rates can be arranged on application to the Office of the undersigned.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. KIRKLEE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 5th December, 1914. 4634

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a bridge over the Gunjavani River at Kasurdi near Bhatghar Bhor State.
Approximate value of Work Rs. 70,000/-.
Conditions of contract, plans and specifications can be seen and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 2/- at the office of the undersigned any time during office hours, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Tenders for the work will be received upto 12 noon of SATURDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1914.
The Chief Engineer reserves the right to refuse or accept any tender.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

From this Fund, Scholarships are awarded to high caste Hindu students studying Law and Medicine. Next year five to six scholarships are available for Medical students. Law students also will be awarded scholarships. Students preparing for higher degrees in Law and Medicine will also be awarded scholarships according to Funds available. Applicants should send their applications to the undersigned before the 25th December 1914. Printed forms of application will be sent on receiving half-anna postage.
HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
Secretary.
Sheth G. T. Charities Office.
Holichakla, Fort.
Bombay, 20th November, 1914. 4499

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture very rich cut glass by best American workmen, and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, table by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaw and others and hall lamps, rich drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, fancy table ornaments. China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc., properties of Messrs. H. J. M. Ellis and A. H. Compton and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF DE LISLE ROAD AND TULSI PIPE ROAD.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram & Laljee Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Vussonji Damji and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassam, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th November 1913 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum of the one part and the said Vussonji Damji of the other part, the immoveable property situate at the junction of De Lisle Road and Tulsi Pipe Road outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of De Lisle Road and Tulsi Pipe Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Sixty-seven Square Yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 616 New No. 12616 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 4/2656 and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 2467(2) Street No. 349(A) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of J. B. Fernandes, on or towards the East by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on or towards the South by Curry Road, on or towards west by De Lisle Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 1112 BAGS DHANA.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the official assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vijpar Khengar, Insolvent, traded as Jivraj Gangji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the shop opposite the Police Chowki, near the Musjid Bridge. Bhat Bazar Mandvi, the following estate of the said Insolvent:—
On account and risk of Kangalal Ganpat.
115 bags Dhana.
On account and risk of Premji Romji.
18 bags Dhana.
On account and risk of Koonjilal Shikarchand.
57 bags Dhana.
On account and risk of Mohansi Asper.
636 bags Dhana.
On account and risk of Jivraj Nathoo.
91 bags Dhana.
On account and risk of Romji Gopalji.
195 bags Dhana.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P. Ry.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
SECOND VARIETY
CONCERT AND DANCE
December 9th, 1914, 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
IN AID OF THE
WAR FUND
Under the patronage and presence of Major H. E. Hepper, R. E., Agent, G. I. P. Ry., and Mrs. Hepper.
Prices—Rs. 3 2 and Re. 1.
Tickets at the Institute and at the door.
W. H. COOK,
Hon. Secretary.

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General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
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A Two-Part Film showing very cleanly and very clearly the progress of the War. Should be seen by everyone who wishes to see in true perspective the nature of the operations mentioned in Sir John French's despatches.
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In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.
Friday, 18th. December 1914,
9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Tickets may be had as under:—
Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extr Lady, Re. 1.
FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.
PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Por Trust.
MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat
BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane

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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
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Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	(North China)
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The depression affecting north-west India has given nearly general rain in north Punjab and the surrounding hills. It is being followed by a cold wave which has given low temperature along the north-west frontier. The intensity of the disturbance is decreasing. Rain continued in the south of the Peninsula.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Rawalpindi, Murree, and Cherat, one and a half inches; Khushab and Peshawar, three-quarters; Parachinar, Harnai and Quetta, a half; Tinnevelly, four; Cuddalore, two; Nagapatam, one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-west India.

SIMLA, Dec. 6.

The disturbance in north-west India has practically disappeared after giving a few falls of rain along Western Himalayas. A cold wave in its rear has extended eastwards producing a rapid fall of temperature in the Punjab and Sind. Temperature has risen and is high over the United Provinces. There has again been fairly general rain in the south of the peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, three-quarters of an inch; Simla, one inch; Negapatam, one and a half; Coimbatore, three-quarters; Cuddalore and Kodaikanal, three; and Tinnevelly, one.

Forecast:—Some decrease in rainfall in the south of the peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.57" and Lahore 0.26". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere Humidity is in defect in lower Sind but in excess at Bikaner. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar. Night temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern and north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in slight excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras but insignificant in Malabar. Conditions are more settled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon to-day. The disturbance in north-west India has given nearly general rain in the north Punjab and moderate rain at Quetta.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in south Malabar and in the north and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 5th of December, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	63.1	48.6	70	..	3.28	1.37
Jask	79.9	64.6	22	..	0.25	—0.25
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	87.2	72.6	58	..	1.74	1.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.6	52.8	90	..	0.30	0.22
Rawalpindi	68.7	42.6	91	1.57	4.14	3.86
Lahore	72.1	50.1	94	0.26	1.07	0.98
Sirsa	85.2	55.1	61	..	0.02	..
Ambala	79.7	55.8	67	..	0.29	0.04
Delhi	77 5	53.0	81	..	0.33	0.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.5	57.9	58	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	80.6	52.3	76	..	0.04	—0.13
Jhansi	84.6	56.2	50	..	0	—0.13
Cawnpore	78.8	52.5	91	..	0	—0.34
Allahabad	81.1	50.5	81	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	75.1	51.8	54	0.07	0.52	0.48
Karachi	82.8	55.6	37	..	0.02	—0.03
Ajmer	81.1	52.6	65	..	0.49	0.30
Jalpore	83.4	56.1	53	..	0.12	—0.03
Kotah	86.8	57.8	49	..	0.28	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	61.0	98	..	0.16	0.06
Dwarka	86.8	71.2	83	..	0.09	0 09
Veraval	88.3	68.1	72	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	91.2	59.3	74	..	0.31	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	59.2	70	..	0	—0.20
Surat	90.1	60.7	57	..	0.70	0.58
Ahmedabad	90.4	62.3	43	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	88.8	54.6	51	..	0.06	—0.07
Neemuch	82.2	52.8	61	..	0.46	0.30
Indore	84.2	52.7	46	..	0.35	0.51
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79 9	48.3	65	..	0	—0.43
Saugor	82.8	57.0	56	..	0.04	—0.26
Hoshangabad	82.5	53.0	61	..	1.34	0.91
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	85.4	54.5	40	..	0	—0.43
Amra oti	84.1	57.9	42	..	0.01	—0.50
Nagpur	82.4	54.4	61	..	0.08	—0.61
Chanda	82.9	50.6	85	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	81.7	53.8	67	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	70.5	65	..	0.18	—0.20
Ratnagiri	92.5	76.1	46	..	0.01	—0.45
Mormugao	85.7	75.3	72	..	0.48	—0.53
Karwar	88.8	72.6	67	..	2.65	0.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	50.1	61	..	1.78	1.37
Ahmednagar	82.8	54.2	47	..	1.43	1.10
Poona	84.2	54.7	66	..	0.55	—0 30
Sholapur	85.8	61.5	59	..	1.80	0.87
Bijapur	82.4	61.4	63	..	2.33	1.40
Belgaum	84.8	62.7	72	..	1.18	—0.35
Aurangabad	82.2	57.9	45	..	0.66	0.15
Nyzamabad (Indur)	84.0	54.6	61	..	0.06	—0.55
Hyderabad	81.1	61.7	80	..	0	—0.93
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	78.5	58	..	2.01	—0 89
Calicut	88 6	74.9	84	..	3.02	—1 96
Cochin	83.2	75.6	78	..	9.64	2 81
Colombo	85 5	73.7	94	0.01	12.73	—0 41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	85.0	68.5	68	..	0.66	—4 69
Bellary	88.0	67.1	73	..	2.11	—0.07
Guddapah	86.0	72 0	81	..	2.52	—0.94
Madras	88.4	75.1	87	0.35	14.79	0.70
Bangalore	80.0	64.8	87	..	1.34	—1.57
Coimbator	76.1	69.2	88	0.08	1.81	—1.62
Trichinopoly	78.4	71.6	90	0.22	4.08	—1.22
Negapatam	83.9	73.5	93	1.42	13.26	—4.4

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th December 1914, was 30.139 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 4th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.018 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.1degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5 "
Dew Point	63.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.564 "
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky could—().	2 8
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	72 1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,ESE,WNW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	149 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	6	m 0 48	23 7	6	m 6 46	20 0
		0 23a	25 7		6 14s	15 11
SUN	6	m 1 28	23 8	6	m 7 22	20 1
		1 4a	25 5		6 47s	16 4
M.	7	m 1 59	23 1	7	m 8 1	20 2
		1 47a	25 1		7 23a	17 0
TU.	8	m 2 37	22 8	8	m 8 47	20 2
		2 33a	24 9		8 7a	17 11
W.	9	m 3 19	22 2	9	m 9 34	20 0
		3 33a	24 6		9 1a	18 1(
TH.	10	m 4 7	21 9	10	m 10 41	19 7
		4 47a	24 5		10 9a	19 10
F.	11	m 5 1	21 6	11	m 11 57	18 9
		5 6a	24 11		11 38a	20 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 1m
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 7h 0m	" 6h. 2m
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6 . 2m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h 2m
" 11 (Friday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11h, 0-7m, p.m.; Last Quarter 10th 5h, 1-7m, p.m.; New Moon 17th 1h, 5-1m, a.m.; First Quarter 24th 1h, 14-8m, p.m.

GRIEVANCE IN THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Owing to my absence from Bombay I have just come across Mr. Unwalla's letter on the above subject in your issue of the 16th ultimo. Would you please permit me to set right several inaccuracies in his letter. His allegation that an unqualified outsider was brought into the above office is baseless, because I happen to be acquainted with the gentleman in question, and that he possesses the requisite financial qualifications is proved by the fact that the letters A. L. A. A. appear against his name in the gradation list in the column "Educational qualifications." So much, therefore, for Mr. Unwalla's sweeping assertion that an injustice was perpetrated. The alleged grievance, is thus a purely imaginary one. I understand that appointment to the Subordinate Account Service grade is made by special selection, and the choice of a qualified outsider was therefore quite in accord with the rules. I have been informed that the outsider referred to by the writer was given official work to do from the date of his admission into the office, and the allegation that others did his work while he drew the pay must also fall to the ground. It is quite absurd to even suppose that such an anomaly—abnormal in the extreme—would be permitted in any place of business, much less a department of Government. I may state that the gentleman in question would doubtless have satisfied all the requirements of the office with regard to departmental tests, had he continued there, but better emoluments allured him elsewhere. It is a pity that Mr. Unwalla should have resorted to the press to air an imaginary grievance, for his mis-statements may have misled the general public, and I am glad of the opportunity of setting it right. Though my letter is a little late, its purpose will nevertheless be served if you will kindly let it see the light, as mis-statements should never be allowed to lie unrectified. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.

BALLA RAM.

G. F. S. SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society commenced on Saturday afternoon. This year it took the shape of a garden fete, and was held in the compound of the Cama Hospital. The fete was to have been opened by her Excellency Lady Willingdon, but as she was engaged at Government House, where a tea-party was given to the Territorials, her place was taken by her Excellency Lady Pierse, who formally declared it open. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended later and distributed prizes to the winners of the doll and sweets competition. The fete was well patronised on Saturday, and it is hoped that by the time the sale is closed a fairly good sum will have been realised to swell the funds of this benevolent Society.

Several ladies took part in the sale and the stalls were managed by them as under:—

Refreshments: Mrs. Barham; Diocesan Stall: Mrs. Lattey; Cathedral Stall: Miss Ray; Patriotic Stall: Miss Thacker and Miss Williams; Doll Stall: Miss D. Williams; Lace Stall: Mrs. Heap; Byculla Stall: Mrs. Evans and Sweatmeat Stall: Mrs. Stringfellow.

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS DINNER.

OVER 800 PLUM PUDDINGS COLLECTED

The appeal made by the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, for Christmas puddings to be sent to the British officers and men of the Indian Expeditionary Forces in East Africa and the Persian Gulf, has met with the most ready and hearty support. The President, Lady Willingdon, thanks most cordially all those who have so generously given puddings, and who have helped in other ways. She is particularly grateful to Mr. Needham, who has made all the arrangements for collecting, packing and forwarding the same, and has been ably helped by the House Steward at Government House.

In addition to the puddings, some Rs. 1,700/- has been given for the purpose of buying puddings and the expenses of packing, which have having been packed in an air-tight case. Out of this Rs. 1,700/- Rs. 1,000 was most generously given anonymously by a well-known Bombay Merchant.

It may be of interest to those who have helped in the work to know that each pudding is numbered before being despatched, and in the tin is enclosed a card of greeting, and a post card, the latter to be returned to her Excellency Lady Willingdon so that the actual recipients of the pudding should eventually be known.

Up to date 170 puddings have been despatched, freight free, thanks to the courtesy of one of our local steamship lines, and the remainder will be sent off next week.

Appended is a list of puddings which have been given.

Indian Hotels Company, Limited, (Taj Mahal).	200
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.	75
Lady Tata.	50
Ladies of the Fort, (Collected by Mrs. McBain).	89
Ladies of Malabar, Cumballa and Pali Hills, (Collected by Mrs. W. L. Graham).	73
Some Ladies of Poona.	40
Club of Western India, Poona.	120
Some Members Byculla Club.	40
The Bombay Club.	25
Some Members of The Yacht Club.	20
Some Members of The Jackal Club.	8
	750
Purchased.	100
Total.	850

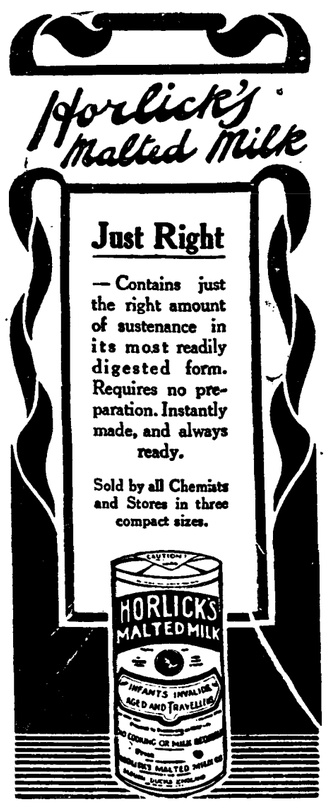
WAR RELIEF WORK IN BURMA.

NUMEROUS GIFTS SENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 5.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe the citizens of Burma have shown their sympathy in every way with England and in particular in the Red Cross work which has been to the fore. Lady Adamson as president of the Society of the Burma branch has been zealous in the work by personally superintending the goods from all parts of the province on arrival and their despatch to London. Weekly 134 boxes of clothing, hospital necessaries, books, tobacco, cheroots, etc. have been sent by B. I. S. N. and Bibby steamers free of cost. Over Rs. 16,000 have been subscribed, a great part of which has been spent on materials for working parties of representatives of every community and race Every town and station in Burma is proceeding with the work zealously.


Horlick's
Malted Milk
Just Right
— Contains just the right amount of sustenance in its most readily digested form. Requires no preparation. Instantly made, and always ready.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in three compact sizes.
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
INFANTS INVALIDS
AGED AND TRAVELLERS

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of our friends. It is needless to expatiate the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow a trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. 180—B22

X'MAS PRESENTS

To those about to purchase presents we specially invite a visit to our showrooms, where can be seen one of the largest and most varied stocks of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery and Silverware in the country. For quality we cannot be excelled and our prices will compare more than favourable with any other dealers.

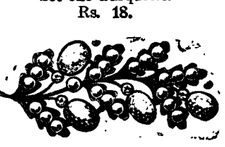
B—15845.
18-Ct. Gold Brooch,
Set Pearls and Turquoise.
Rs. 16.

B—12022.
Plain 18-Ct. Gold Twisted Wire Brooch.
Rs. 13.

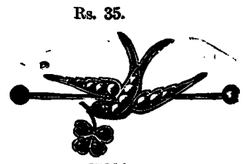
B—17235.
Set with one Turquoise.
Rs. 16-8.

B—15549.
18-Ct. Gold Brooch
Set one Turquoise.
Rs. 18.

B—12562.
18-Ct. Gold Spray Brooch
All Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises.
Rs. 35.



B—11976.
18-Ct. Gold Spray Brooch
Set Pearls and Turquoise.
Rs. 35.



27904.
18-Ct. Gold Spray Brooch
Set Pearls and 3 Turquoises.
Rs. 22.

B—12069.
18-Ct. Gold Brooch
Set pearls and turquoise.
Rs. 25.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, December 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	23
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	3 5-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

London, Dec. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

LATER.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ „ Imports	23,897
Tone of Manchester Market Slow.	
Mid. Americans	4.35
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	49,000
„ Exports to Great Britain „ to Continent ..	32,000
Futures at New York March ..	..7.37—11
Previous closing price	7.48
Futures at New York May ..	..7.49—11
Previous closing price	7.60
Spo Cotton at New York ..	.. 7.50—15
Previous price	7.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..7⅞—15-16
Previous price	.. 7 7-16
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	..6.99—15
Previous price	.. 7.14
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..7.40—13
Previous price	.. 7.53
Demand Bills	.. 4.88.35
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

New York, Dec. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	55,000
„ Exports to Great Britain „ to Continent ..	.. 47,000
Futures at New York March	7.37
Previous closing price	7.37
„ „ May	7.52
Previous closing price	7.49
Spot Cotton at New York	7.50
Previous price	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 1/8
Previous price	7 1-8
Futures at New Orleans December ..	6.94
Previous price	6.99
„ „ May ..	7.41
Previous price	7.40
Demand Bills	4.88.35
Silver Commercial Bars	49 1/2

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	344,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	199,000
„ „ to France and Continent	
„ „ to Japan	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,255,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	1,182,000

New York, Dec. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain and Continent ...	18,000
Futures at New York March ...	7.39
Previous closing price ...	7.37
Futures at New York May ...	7.57
Previous closing price ...	7.52
Spot Cotton at New York ...	7.50
Previous price ...	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	7 1-8
Previous price ...	7 1-8
Futures at New Orleans December.	7.00
Previous price ...	6.94
Futures at New Orleans May ...	7.48
Previous price ...	7.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	8 1-2
Demand Bills ...	4.87 1-4
Silver Commercial Bars... ...	49 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, December 4th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	40,000 (Query 4,000)
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	300
„ Imports	40,688
Mid. Americans	4.35—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	.6.75—10
New York Official noon call March (old)	7.06
May (new)	7.52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May (new)	7.45.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.10—2
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.16—1
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.25—2
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.30—2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	40,688

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.09—3
June-July	Nominal
July-August	4.14—3
August-Sept.	Nominal.
Sept.-Oct.	Nominal.
Oct.-Nov.	4.24—3
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Nominal.
Jan.-Feb.	4.29—3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	23,897

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	4.09
J.J.	Nominal.
J. A.	4.15
A.S.	Nominal.
S. O.	Nominal.
O. N.	4.24
N. D.	Nominal.
D. J.	Nominal.
J. F.	4.29

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J	4.10
J. J.	Nominal.
J. A.	4.15
A. S.	Nominal
S. O.	Nominal
O. N.	4.25
N. D.	Nominal
D. J.	Nominal
J. F.	4.31

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 5th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	5,530,000
Total Sales	33,000
East Indian Sales	1,100
Total Speculation.....	2,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	61,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,000
East Indian Actual Export.....	Nil.
East Indian Imports.....	
East Indian Speculation.....	
American Afloat.....	2,700,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	332,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	6,000
„ Forwarded	91,000
„ Imports	139,000
„ Stock	737,000

Tone of cloths :—

"Offers Unworkable"

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

London, Nov. 13th.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of November 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yards):—	
Bleached & White	13,425,000
Unbleached & Grey	96,406,000
Dyed and Colored	2,908,000
Printed	5,381,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.):—	
Dyed and Bleached	493,000
Unbleached & Grey	546,000
Total Shipments of Salt	3,000

TO RANGOON.

Bleached & White	1,828,000
Unbleached & Grey	1,104,000
Dyed and Colored	1,179,000
Printed	669,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.):—	
Dyed and Bleached	162,000
Unbleached & Grey	2,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods (in yds.):—	
Bleached & White	2,144,000
Unbleached & Grey	3,356,000
Dyed and Colored	917,000
Printed	2,144,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.):—	
Dyed and Bleached	187,000
Unbleached & Grey	206,000

TO BOMBAY.

Bleached & White	11,210,000
Unbleached and Grey	11,690,000
Dyed and Colored	6,455,000
Printed	8,997,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.):—	
Dyed and Bleached	164,000
Unbleached & Grey	537,000

TO KARA CHI.

Bleached and White	6,290,000
Unbleached & Grey	1,169,000
Dyed and Colored	1,904,000
Printed	4,515,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.):—	
Dyed and Bleached	106,000
Unbleached & Grey	5,000

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool auction closed to-day quiet.
14,000 Bales Sold.
Bicanere first white highest 14½d.
Bicanere first white lowest 12½d.
Bicanere ordinary white highest 11d.
Bicanere ordinary white lowest 9d.
Candahar first white highest 12d.
Candahar first white lowest 10½d.
Candahar ordinary white highest 10½d.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 8½d.
Bicanere white highest 9d.
Bicanere white lowest 8d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, December 4th.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship	4 7/3
Linseed Calcutta Paid	46

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	4 4/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull	6-2-6

Wheat-unchanged.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£56⅜
Copper Braziers unchanged	£72½
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	20

London, Dec. 5th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. London	40-6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. London	50

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship	47-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£56 3-8
Copper Braziers	£72 1-2
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool..	11-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	20

RUBBER.

Para Rubber January	2/8½

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 5th December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer.
3 boxes gold and sovs.	1,20,000 75,000	London	The Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.
12 boxes gold	8,29,440	„	National Bank.
1 box sovs	750	„	CharteredBank
1 „ gold	33,333	„	„
91 bars silver	1,50,000	„	National Bank
46 „ „	75,000	„	Eastern Bank
135 „ „	2,25,000	„	Mercantile Bank
1 bundle rupees	1,000	C. Mandvi	M. Mackenzie.
5 „ „	10,000	Bahrein	S. E. Fazel.
1 box gold	19,200	London	MercantileBank
1 „ sovs & rupees	3,840 200	Aden	M. Mahamad.
1 box gold	10, 0	„	M. Jugjeewan.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 3rd Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	28	32,462
B. B. & C. I. Railway	14	16,447

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet with little business passing and rates are unchanged.

Quotations :—

Banks Selling—	s.	d.
T.T. ready.	..1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	..1	3 27/32
T.T. forward, 15th Dec. .	..1	3 27/32
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¼

BULLION.

The Local Market for bar silver is quiet but steady and ready bars are selling at 70—7 to 70—8 cum duty. Spot bar Silver in London was 1/16 down at 23.

The bazaar rate for bar gold is Rs. 25-8, which the selling rate for large quantities is to-day quoted Rs. 24-12-0.

We quote :—
English bar gold ..... Rs. 25-8-0 (bazaar rate).
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..... Rs. 70-8-0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was no change in the quotations of Government Paper to-day and transactions were reported at about Rs. 92.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 97 (long dated.)

SHARES.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares stood steady at Rs. 862½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 91½ c.d. and Deferred to Rs. 165.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 1,140.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,575.

In mill shares Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,740, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,345, Colabas at Rs. 1,260, Finlay at Rs. 252½, New Great Eastern at Rs. 200 and the New City of Bombay Mill Shares at Rs. 1,010.

Bank of India Shares stood stationary at Rs. 54.

In Railway Shares Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 567½, Central Provinces at Rs. 108⅛, Dholka Railway at Rs. 116.

Port Cannings improved to Rs. 760.

COTTON.

Owing to a printer's error, the whole of the third line of the Cotton Market report published in our issue of Saturday, 5th Inst. was omitted. This line should read—"her December estimate of the crop last year was" &c.

The Local Market on opening this morning was quiet but steady and rates showed little or no change. Good Broach was Rs. 169 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 143/44. During the day rates have advanced about Rs. 2 owing to general buying by the bazaar, and the Market closes steady at our quotations. Exporters are inactive.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a very moderate demand.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs. 171	Mar
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 160	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 156	„
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 153	„
Fine Dhamgaon Pulgaon	Rs. 150	„
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 147	„
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 145	„
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 133	„
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 122	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 122	„
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123	Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 118	Jan.

The total receipts of cotton yesterday comprised 16 bales Coompta, 349 bales Westerns, 870 N. W. Provinces and 55 bales Egyptians—1,290 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May ..... Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.
Linseed :—Tone firmer.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Rapeseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-13-0 B.T.
Castorseed :—Tone quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-14-0 R.T.
Tilseed :—Tone nothing doing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara Ready ..... Rs. 40-0-0
White Gulburga Ready ..... Rs. 41-0-0
Cottonseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-15-0 B.T.
Mowraseed :—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-2-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,290 Bales.
Wheat	4,177 Owts
Linseed	227 „
Rape, Rai etc.	4 „
Gingellyseed	2,298 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	1,818 „
Castorseed	472 „
Rice	4,760 „
Myrabolams	1,165 „
Cottonseed	7,830 „
Mowraseed	54 „
Gram	764 „
Jowar.....	3,913 „
Maize	373 „
Barley	73

Reports from the Punjab show the crops are doing well. Food grains sown are germinating most satisfactorily and the next harvest should be a bumper one.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. 180—D22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4. Roma	Andrea	Genoa, Nov. 17
Dec. 5. Dwarka	King	Mahomerah, Nov. 27
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Dec. 3.
Dec. 6 Clan Ross	Clark	Newport, Nov. 11.
Elgin	Potts	Rangoon, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5. Beme	Younger	Rangoon.
Dec. 6. Salsette	Vine	Aden
Malay Maru	Sukawa	Kobe
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	Chittagong.
City of Florence	Boyck	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Purnea for Durban
Do. Flamanian for Marseilles

The O. S. K. Steamer Hokkai Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is due here on the 9th December 1914.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 28th arrived Aden at noon on Thursday the 3rd instant.

S. S. Roma :—The Italian mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain C. Andrew, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, which port she left on Nov. 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. King, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mahomerah which port she left on November 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga :—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on December 3, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Beme :—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed on Saturday, for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Salsette :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malay Maru :—The N. Y. K. Company's steamer Malay Maru, 3,325 tons, Captain K. Sukawa, sailed on Sunday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macpherson :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,041 tons, Captain C. Shapland, sailed on Sunday for Chittagong via Calcutta and Cochin with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Florence :—The City Line steamer City of Florence, 3,489 tons, Captain G. R. Boyck, sailed on Sunday for Karachi with ballast.

S. S. Clan Ross :—The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ross, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Clark, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport, which port she left on November 11 with a general cargo.

S. S. Elgin :—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. C. Potts, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she left on November 25 with a cargo of rice and timber.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sunday, December 6th, 1914.

Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Mackintash & Co
Flamanian	Cruckshank	K. Nixon & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Montebullo	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khanbwani & Co
Teckaku Maru	Muyazuki	Tyebjee & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Kt. Templar	Jones	M.M. & Co
Kirkiee	Curri	W. & A. G.&Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M & Co
Persia	Ha"	P. & O. Co
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.

M, W, D, D.

Alavi	Richardson	T. M & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Mahanadi	Ismail	
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co, Ld

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	K. N. & Co
Amazon	Beasen	A. Yule & Co
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Clan Ross	Clark	J F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Elgin	Potts	
Ratumee	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
King Edward	Sampson	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Nairu	Lassen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Rosa	Tribicock	T. M. & Co
Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail
Steinbergen	De Young	W. & A. G & Co
Virawa	Piggott	M. M & Co
Yorkmoor	Grest	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 12 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 55 casks 1 case chutney, Framjee Nowroji; 32 casks chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, V. Esmail and Co.; 130 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Sewjee; 60 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 170 cwts. dry ginger, 2 cwts. cashew nuts, 85 cwts. turmeric, M. A. Kayum; 3 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla.

Cape Antibes (s) 1,980 cwts. jawaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Benguela (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 500 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Benguela (s) 332 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Benguela (s) 1,900 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 60 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 5 cases chutney, 20 cwts. raisins, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—5 parcels assays, 16 boxes bar gold, 1 box sovereigns, 1 box gold coins, 619 bars silver, 1 box silver change, 3 boxes copper change, 4 boxes 1 case specie.

The Anjuman Islamia, Simla, in an address of welcome presented to Colonel Burlton, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, on Saturday, pointed out how greatly the Mussalmans of India deplore the fatal step taken by Turkey through German intrigue. They solemnly acknowledge the innumerable benefits derived from the British rule. The Musalmans of India would not swerve a hair's breadth from their traditional allegiance to the British Throne. Loyalty to the Crown was their paramount duty. It was their firm conviction that the future development of India and the prosperity of its people was inseparably associated with the stability of the British Raj in this country. Colonel Burlton replied in feeling and suitable terms.

Methyloids (taken internally) relieve the pain and check the discharge. No danger, no trouble, little expense. You can always depend on Methyloids to cure. 180—A10

RECENT TYPEWRITER RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
RANGOON—Order for 24 Remingtons.
And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
14. BRANCHES—Distributed all over India.
Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Hornby Road. BOMBAY.

SUMMER OUTFITS—NEW STOCK
Just To Hand

Tussore Suits — — from Rs. 15
Soft Shirts — — „ „ 2-8
Silk Suits — — from Rs. 35
Cold Neglige Shirts — „ „ 4
Hel.net's — Rs. 15-12 & 19 each
Hawkes Best American Silk Socks .. .. — — Rs. 3-8 per pa

We have now a Complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Vilcassim Bros
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.
JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

STANDARD
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WRKS, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

FOR MALARIA—
Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha.—A well-tried remedy for Malarial Fevers with or without enlargement of Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy &c. It enriches the blood and cures Anaemia. Contains no quinine.
Price Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.
Liqd. Ext. of Alstonia Scholaris.—Is extremely useful in quotidian, tertian and all other forms of Ague. It is as efficacious as quinine but without evil effects of the latter. May be used advantageously with our Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Gulancha. Price As. 10 per 4 oz. phial.
'Malarial' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.
FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA—
Comp. Liqd. Ext. of Kurchi.—A specific for acute and chronic Dysentery used in conjunction with our Liqd. Ext. Bael, it rapidly cures even the most obdurate cases. Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Kurchi and As. 10 per 4 oz. phial of Ext. Bael.
Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.
Ptychotis Tablets.—A combination of Ajowan with Bicarbonate of Soda. It has the same properties as above and is particularly valuable in Acidity Price As. 5 per phial of 25.
Ptycho Papain.—is Ajowan in combination with Papin, the well-known vegetable ferment from the Papaia fruit. The preparation also contains Sodium Benzo-Borate and aromatics. It is a powerful antiseptic and carminative. Indicated in all sorts of digestive disorders, Diarrhoea of Children and Adults, Price Rs. 1-4 per 4 oz. phial.
Obtainable from all Druggists and Chemists and direct from—
Agents; NATIONAL AGENCY,
Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 8.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Gaiety Theatre.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Baliwala's Theatre.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 8-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

1007.—Government Notification dated 1st December 1914 is republished for information:—

No. 9710 Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. R. E. A. Elliott is placed on the Supernumerary List, with effect from 10th November, 1914.

1008.—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Delhi 20th November 1914 is republished for information:—

No 1046.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—William Nunan, M. D., to be Medical Officer, with the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th August 1914.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel H. Powys Lane and the officers, the band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-morrow at 5-15 p.m., (S.T.)

March.—"El Capitel." .....Souse.
Serenade.—Love in Idleness. ...Allan Macbeth.
Valse.—The Eternal Waltz. .....Leo Fall.
Selection.—A Country Girl. Lionel Monckton.
Reverie.—On the road to Zag-a-Zig. Herman .....Finck.
Selection.—The Girl in the Taxi. ...Hume L. F.
Valse.—Passing of Salome. .....Archibald .....Joyce.
Two Steps.—"Tres Moutarde." .....Cecil .....Macklim.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

UNSETTLED WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received telegraphic intimation from Simla that unsettled weather conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea about south latitude 18 degrees.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Friday was 57, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 75 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague, small-pox and cholera during the day. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers during the day was 2,103, of which only one was found to be plague infected. It was caught in Mandvi.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of a beggar, named Ganpat Raghu, an inhabitant of Bassein, who died in the Sir J. J. Hospital. It appeared that the deceased was carrying a naked kerosene oil lamp alight in his hand about five or six days ago, when the lamp fell and the oil spilled and caught fire, and in trying to put it out he was burnt on his hands and right thigh. He went to the Hospital of his own accord as he had no relatives. A verdict of death from blood poisoning, following burns accidentally received, was recorded.

Mr. Lattey, also held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a newly-born female child, who was found dead in a pan in a latrine on the second floor of a house in Wodehouse Road. The evidence was to the effect that a suspected woman, who worked in the house, asked another servant to give her a piece of ginger or an onion as she had a pain in the stomach, and subsequently she was seen rolling about as if in pain. Some time after this, it is further alleged, she went to the latrine, where the deceased child was subsequently found

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Scottish newspaper editors in India have evidently lost their heads over the London Scottish achievements, especially when the chief of them attributes their military ardour to what happened at Bannockburn 620 years ago.

We might as well say that the cause of the English bravery is due to their having annihilated the Scotch at Dunbar, Flodden Field, and various other battles, when the Scotch were about five to one.

The London Scottish have been well praised for whatever they have done, but I think the English public have heard quite enough of them for the present, and we should like to hear something about our English Regiments, who from 95 per cent. of the Army at the front, are bearing the brunt of the fighting, and do not advertise.—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Dec. 5.

BOMBAY MERCHANT'S DEATH.

MAN WHO BUILT A HOUSE IN ONE DAY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai, a leading member of the Bhansali caste, and a well-known merchant in Bombay, which occurred at his bungalow on Saturday afternoon.

The deceased, who was 77 years of age, was the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company, and was for many years the leading freight broker in Bombay. He was a director of several Swadeshi concerns, and was up to the time of his death, Chairman of the Board of the Empire Life Insurance Company. One of his sons, Mr. Cursondass, was a Presidency Magistrate, but he predeceased him while another of his sons is in England studying for the Civil Service examination. His eldest son is a barrister practising in Nagpur.

Mr. Chhabildass was reputed to be a very shrewd man, and made himself known to the public years ago by the bold fight that he put up with the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Crawford. The Municipality on that occasion desired to restrain Mr. Chhabildass from further building a house at Null Bazaar after the work had commenced, but Mr. Chhabildass sought expert legal advice and taking advantage of a section in the Municipal Act he built the whole house in one night and newspapers announced the fact with the heading "The house that Chhabildass built in a day."

Mr. Chhabildass was a very wealthy man, and all his wealth was self-acquired. He obtained a declaration to this effect from the High Court in a suit he had filed against the members of his family, who claimed that the property was ancestral.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PARSI CRICKETER.

MR. BOMAN D. BILLIMORIA'

The cricketing public of the Presidency will learn with regret of the sad and untimely death of the well-known Parsi bowler, Mr. Boman D. Billimoria, which occurred in Bombay on Saturday night. Mr. Billimoria had not figured in international matches recently, as he practically retired from first class cricket some years ago. But in the Nineties he was one of the best all-rounders among the Parsis. He did yeoman service for his side on many an occasion, but the outstanding feature of his career was his brilliant bowling performance in 1895, when at Poona, assisted by Writer, he dismissed the whole Presidency side for a total of 30. His analysis on this occasion has stood as second best bowling feat in these international contests, Major K. M. Mistry's brilliant analysis of 5 wickets for 11 runs heading the list. Mr. Billimoria was for some time on the staff of the late Maharaja of Patiala, and formed a member of that famous cricket team, which was then the strongest combination of any in India, including as it did men like the Jam Saheb, Major K. M. Mistry, Mr. A. H. Mehta, once the best bowler on the Parsi side, and Messrs. Brockwell and Hearne, the famous English county players. Mr. Billimoria, besides being a deadly bowler, was also a fine batsman, possessing remarkable powers of punishment. He was little over 40, and the untimely death of this genial and great cricketer will be sincerely mourned by the cricketing public.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR AND MAHARANI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND DURBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Dec. 6.

Their Highnesses the Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda arrived here yesterday morning at 8-45 by a special train from Bombay. The arrival was public and amongst those present at the station were Mr. Jardine, the Resident and other officials from the Camp, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Dewan Madhavrao, Amatya Manubhai—Naib Dewan Ambegaokar, and the departmental heads, chief Sardars, etc. The Baroda mahajan presented *pan supari* to His Highness and the Dewan's family to Her Highness in the waiting rooms. Their Highnesses then started for the Laxmi Vilas Palace passing through the magnificently decorated streets. At the grand shamiana of the Baroda Municipality near the railway station Their Highnesses were presented with an address by the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Gokhale, the Vice-President, who read the address after according the city's welcome and expressing its deep loyalty to Their Highnesses, recounted the many rights and privileges which the Maharaja had conferred on his subjects.

Prayers were offered in the evening in the temples for the long life and prosperity of Their Highnesses. At night the city was illuminated.

This morning there was a Durbar at which the Maharaja and Maharani received deputations from the different parts of the State.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has now formulated his views regarding a High Court instead of the Chief Court at Lahore.

Lieutenant Ralph Chalmers, late A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Ceylon is in Rouen hospital, but will be able to return to the firing line shortly.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 180—B23

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN INDIA.

RECORD OF A CENTURY'S WORK.

NEARLY FOUR MILLION CHRISTIANS.

A united intercessory (war) service was held yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, a large number of the members of the Diocesan Church Society attending. The Service was conducted by the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, and the Ven. Barham, Archdeacon of Bombay.

A short historical statement in conection with the Centenary of the Anglican Episcopate in Indian was read by the Lord Bishop, in the course of which it was stated:—

It is a matter for prayer and humiliation for the Christian Church throughout the world that the history of the opening and closing years of the Centenary of the Anglican Episcopate in India should each have a grim background of warfare. But while with deep humiliation we confess that the influence of the followers of our Blessed Lord has not yet rendered tyranny and oppression impossible, we yet humbly hope and believe that in each case our people are found resisting tyranny, and fighting for God and the Right.

With very mingled feelings of thankfulness and humiliation we look back on the history of the 100 years of the Anglican Church in India which closed on the 2nd December, 1914. When the East Indian Company's Charter was renewed in 1914 provision was made for a Bishop of Calcutta and for Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

THE FIRST BISHOP.

The territory of the Company, with the addition, later, of the Island of Ceylon, formed the diocese of the first Bishop of Calcutta and to this diocese, (to which in 1824, the Episcopal oversight of Australia was also added), Thomas Fanshawe Middleton was appointed. On the 8th May 1814, he was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, sailing from England on the 8th June, he arrived in Calcutta on the 28th November of that year and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. John's in Calcutta on the 2nd December.

On the arrival of Bishop Middleton in India there was, of course, no sort of cohesion in the work of the English Church. Chaplains, only 32 in number, and without any Episcopal ministrations or supervision, were isolated from each other by vast distances: for orders and guidance they looked to Government alone, from whom they received their appointments and by whom they were located; and of other Anglican Clergy there were almost none: there was no system of education, and half the Clergy had to minister without Churches—services being held in the large common rooms of the factories. The Bishop at once set to work to establish regularity and unity in the work of the Church and thus to bind it into a more homogeneous whole, his great object being that the church organisation in India should become "fitly and firmly framed together to grow into a holy temple to the Lord," and this he in considerable measure accomplished.

FIRST INDIAN CLERGYMAN.

Bishop Middleton was succeeded by Bishop Heber, whose thoughts had been turned to India by Henry Martyn's work, and to whom belongs the honour of having ordained, in 1825, the first Indian as a Clergyman in our Church; but after a short Episcopate he fell asleep suddenly at Trichinopoly. During his strenuous 2½ years he considerably stimulated the Mission work of the Church, besides binding into greater unity the European side of her work.

In November 1832 Bishop Wilson arrived, at the age of 54, and after an Episcopate of 25 years, died in the present Bishop's Palace in Calcutta in January 1858. In his Episcopate the unwieldy diocese of Calcutta was divided, by the Bishoprics of Madras in 1835, Bombay in 1837 and Colombo in 1845, and Bishop Wilson became first Metropolitan in India.

BISHOP COTTON'S WORK.

Bishop Wilson was succeeded by Bishop Cotton, who made education a great note of his Episcopate, and laid the domiciled community under a debt of gratitude by his strenuous efforts on their behalf. He made their cause his special solicitude, and some of his work remains to-day in the Schools which bear his name and in the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education which still carries on his work. In this he was heartily seconded by his Chaplain, afterwards Archdeacon, Pratt, who carried on the great work thus begun. Bishop Cotton was the father of the present Episcopal Synod which under his guilance met for the first time in 1863 at Nagpur. His whole Episcopate of eight years was one strenuous appeal to Indian and European alike to realise that "India is worth living in, worth working for and worth restoring to greatness." He was accidentally drowned at Kushtia, Bengal, in 1866, immediately after consecrating the cemetery there.

Bishop Cotton was followed in 1867 by Bishop Milman who in 1876 succumbed, like his early predecessors, to the incessant travelling over a diocese which had again become far too extensive for one man. He died on tour at Rawal Pindi. Bishop Milman had done his utmost to reduce the size of this vast charge by the creation of Bishoprics in the Punjab and Burma, and though he did not live to see this done, it was effected after his death by the erection of the Bishoprics of Lahore and Rangoon in 1877.

EPISCOPATE EXTENDED.

Bishop Johnson succeeded Bishop Milman in 1876 and his tenure of the See was marked by a considerable extension of the Episcopate in India. During his 22 years, the Bishoprics of Travancore in 1879, of Chota Nagpur in 1890, of Lucknow in 1893, and of Tinnevelly in 1896, were founded and regular meetings of the Episcopal Synod, were established.

Bishop Johnson resigned the Bishopric in 1898, and after a very short tenure of the See by Bishop Weldon, it was filled by Bishop Copleston, who, during an Episcopate of 27 years in Ceylon, had organised that diocese on a self-governing basis, and was translated to the See of Calcutta in 1902. His tenure as Metropolitan was marked by a further extension of the Episcopate in 1903 when the Bishopric of Nagpur was created, by the consecration of the first Indian Bishop of the Anglican Church in December 1913 and by a real advance towards Synodical Government in the Church in India.

The further extension of the Episcopate and the consecration of the Bishop in Assam, which it is hoped will take place almost immediately, is a stirring beginning of the new century on which we are now entering.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

A few instances of what God has wrought will stimulate our faith and help us to begin the new century with high hope and courage.

In 1814, there were 700,000 Christians of all denominations and races in India. Now there are 3,876,203 Christians who are about in the proportion of 1 in 86 of the population; and of these 492,317 belong to the Anglican Communion.

Then there was one Anglican Bishop in the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere. Now there are 13 dioceses in the Province of India alone, and the Bishop in Assam will be the 50th consecrated for India. Then there were 40 Anglican Clergy, and no Indian Clergy. Now there are 931 Clergy, 301 of whom are Indian, one of whom is in Episcopal orders and two are Archdeacons.

Then there were 15 Churches. Now there are 1,215. Then there were very few Anglican schools and no college. Now there were 239 schools, 18 colleges and 15 Divinity schools. Then there was no vernacular Prayer Book. Now there are Prayer Books in at least 14 Indian languages.

TRANSLATIONS OF SCRIPTURES.

Then the vernacular versions of the English Bible could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Now there are translations of the Scriptures in 76 Indian languages and dialects, including 18 translations of the *whole* Bible; and 19,000,000 copies of these have been distributed by the Bible Society alone in India besides the enormous number issued by the S. P. C. K.

But what have *we* wrought? We confess in humiliation that we have fallen woefully below our opportunities. There are still great tracts where our Saviour's call has not yet been heard. There are great numbers of Indians who yearn for Christian education and for whom we have yet done nothing. There are, it has been stated, 7,000 Anglo-Indian children in Bengal alone who are receiving no education whatever—whose only education is the streets of our towns.

ALLEGDE MURDER AT MARINE LINES

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

On Friday night reports of rifle firing were heard coming from the lines where the 108th Infantry are lying encamped at Marine Lines. It appeared that Attar Mahomed, a private in "C" Company of the Regiment, was, it is alleged, fired at by Rahim Ali, also of the same Company, Attar was taken first to the Military Hospital in an unconscious condition, and subsequently to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries within ten minutes of his arrival.

At an inquest held on Saturday morning by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, at the G. T. Hospital, Jamadar Rao Jadhav deposed to his having heard the report of two shots on his going to his bungalow after his return to the lines from parade on Friday night. He came out, and and on seeing people running about, made enquiries, when he was told that firing was going on. He then went into the lines where he saw a number of men, including Rahim Ali, who was running to the Quarter Guard. Rahim gave up his rifle to witness, saying he had killed a man and that he would tell the Court why he had done so. Witness placed him under arrest. Cartridge cases (.303) were found near the spot where the deceased, who was an instructor, was shot.

Janu Jadhav, a naik in the regiment, deposed to his having heard a bullet fired. He turned round but saw nothing. He again turned round when he heard a second shot fired and saw a man with a rifle in his hand and fully dressed. He then went to barrack No. 15, where he saw the deceased lying on his side.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Narayan said the deceased when brought to the Military Hospital in an unconscious condition, had a wound extending along the right side of the head for five inches. The deceased's brain was exposed and he also had a wound near the navel with a corresponding wound in the back. He was then removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Dr. James Macqueen, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, said the deceased was in a dying condition when brought to the hospital and died within ten minutes of arrival. He was of opinion that death was due to injury to the brain and intestines caused by gunshots.

Rahim, who was present at the inquest, declined to question any of the witnesses or to make a statement.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to injuries to his head and intestines caused by two rifle shots fired at him by the suspected man Rahim Ali under such circumstances that Rahim had committed culpable homicide amounting to murder.

AC USED'S NAIVE SUGGESTION

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby, charged Sajan Gopal, a Hindu youth, with the theft of a gold chain and a coat, collectively valued at Rs. 75, from a building. Jetha Nanji, a recent arrival in Bombay, who was putting up with his brother in Mody Street, missed the property on the 30th ultimo and reported the matter to the Police. The accused went to a Marwari to pledge the articles, when on his suspicions being aroused, the latter handed him over to the police. He pleaded guilty and admitted seven previous convictions. He said he was a hardened criminal and asked the Court either to order that one of his fingers should be cut off as a warning to him in the future, or to order his release. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major E. H. Brassey, First Life Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. E. F. de Trafford, First Dragoons.
Captain A. K. Grant, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. A. MacGregor-Whitton, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain B. Moss-Blundell, Yorkshires.
Captain L. Neville, Engineers.
Lieut. F. Farry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. Cooke, Irish Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. C. Gage-Brown, Interpreter.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

KILLED.

Captain G. Simms, Munster Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. A. Foster, South Staffs.
Lieut. W. Chisholm, East Lancs.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. T. B. Marshall, Welsh Regiment.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

KILLED.

Capt. the Hon. A. Annesle, 10th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Fletcher, R.A.
Lieut. S. K. Gore, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Hall, H. L. I.
Major H. Johnstone, R. A.
Capt. Reymes-Cole, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. H. S. George, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. Verner, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. Lawson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. Sheriff Northants.
Second-Lieut. Ward Liverpools.
Capt. Adeane, Coldstream.
Capt. C. J. Barrett, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. M. Hepburn, Seaforths.
Capt. H. Whitaker, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. S. Browne, Wilts.
Capt. W. S. Douglas, Engineers.
Lieut. C. R. Miller, Scottish Rifles.
Capt. A. G. Ritchie, Scottish Rifles.
Capt. M. K. Sandys, Yorks and Lancs.
Lieut. Knott, Berkshires, Pritchard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. Eldred, Leinsters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Baird, Rifle Brigade.
Captain D. F. Campbell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. D. Cooke, Black Watch.
Lieut. N. M. Graham, Black Watch.
Lieut. E. Hopkinson, East Lancs.
Captain P. Hudson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. R. W. Jackson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. Leyland, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. R. H. Marshall, Northamptons.
Captain Palmers, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. V. Ramsden, South Wales Borderers.
Major E. Shearman, 10th Hussars.
Captain H. M. Lambert, 1st Dragoons.
Capt. W. F. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Lieut. A. Wilson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. Carr, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. Inskip, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. Roberts, Warwicks
Second-Lieut. E. Small, Bedfords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain Higgin-Birket, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain E. D. Kelly, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. Closebrooks, 1st Life Guards.
The Honourable G. Ward, 1st Life Guards and Lord C. Worsley, Horse Guards.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

KILLED.

Captain the Hon. J. Boyle, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain G. N. McLean, Gordons.
Lieut. H. O. Sutherland, Northumber-Fusiliers.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. C. B. Adams, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Irvine, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut.-Colonel A. G. B. Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. Wakefield-Saunders, Rifle Corps.

REJOINED.

Captain P. Beaver, Wiltshires.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. Homfray, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. Jones, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Major A. Mercer, Dorsets.
Captain Middleton, Dorsets.
Lieut. Maxwell-Moffat, Dorsets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Robson, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. Speadlove, South Lancs.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The twenty-third list of casualties reported from France and Belgium contains the names of 5 sepoys of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, 18 of the 34th Sikh Pioneers and one each of the 58th Wilde's Rifles and 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas, killed in action. One sepoy of the 6th Jats Light Infantry, one non-commissioned officer and two sepoys of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, one sepoy of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, one of the 41st Dogras and one of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, died of wounds. The wounded are eleven sepoys of the 6th Jats Light Infantry, 63 sepoys of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, one of the 17th Infantry, 36 of the 34th Sikh Pioneers, 5 of the 41st Dogras, 71 of the 47th Sikhs, 7 of the 57th Wilde's Rifles, 15 of the 89th Pioneers, 52 of the 129th Baluchis and 7 sepoys of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The season opened under very fair auspices and the day provided a good day's sport. Except in the first two races the favourites or well-backed second favourites came home. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Carmichael were present.

STEEPLECHASE FOR HORSES.—2 miles.

Mr. Pugh's MASTER MILLER, 10-10, Mr. Roddick 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR, 10-10, Northmore 2
Mr. Goculdas's PRETTY-GOOD-SORT, 10-10, Hoyt 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Pretty-Good-Sort, fours Master Miller, eights Betty Birr. Totes paid Rs. 61 for win.

The Race:—Pretty-Good-Sort led up to the Kidderpore stretch where Master Miller joined, the two raced abreast the rest of the journey, the former hard held till she came to grief at the last obstacle. Master Miller won by 5 lengths.

Time:—4 mins. 2/5 secs.

ZEERUT PLATE, R. C. and A.—Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE, 9-4, Williamson 1
Mr. Goculdas's LITTLE SIM, 10-12, Hoyt 2
Mr. Donetil's BLACKWELL, 10-0, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran:—Ruling Passion 11-10, Oriflamme 11-3, Mac 10-7, Roseleal 9-6, Fulden 9-2, Fossil 8-7.

Betting:—Twos Little Sim, fives Blackwell and Roseleal, sixes Ruling Passion, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Blackwell led closely attended by Little Sim, then Cartridge. There was no change in the order till near the Zeerut opening, Cartridge went to the front and won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 31½ secs.

BEGINNERS' PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus's LOUISE DUVAL, 9-1, Ferguson 1
Mr. Goculdas's YUAN, 9-1, Ruiz 2
Mr. Crawford's DOROTHY FOSTER, 9-1, Trenoweth 3

Also Ran:—Catch 9-1, Speedy Boy 9-3, First Venture 9-3, Shriton 9-3, Lrla 9-3, Golden 9-3, Pretty Boy 9-1, Royal Mist 9-1, White Sapphire 8-12.

Betting:—6 to 4 Catch, twos Louise Duval, sixes or more the rest. Totes paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Dorothy Foster took the lead from Catch, then Louise Duval, the last named improved her position in every stride and won in the end by ¾ lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 2¾ secs.

CRITERION PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Ramshaw's PANTOMINE, 9-10, Brown 1
Mr. Heather's HOSPODAR, 9-10, Ruiz 2
Mr. Craig McKerrow's LADY JAMES, 9-4, Templeman 3

Also Ran:—Canbirra 9-10, Chin Chin 9-3, Cockatoo 8-10.

Betting:—Evens Pantomine and Hospodar, fours Lady James. Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.

The Race:—Lady James led, followed by Hospodar, then Pantomine. The last named easily overhauling the leaders, won by 2½ lengths, ¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 1¼ secs.

JUVENILE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas's ARTHUR B, 9-1, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BUNTY, 9-1, Brown 2
Mr. Craigh McKerrow's ORLOFF, 9-1, Templeman 3

Also Ran:—Ranremone 9-1, Homebrew 8-12.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Arthur B, fours Bunty, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race.—Arthur B. won easily by ¾ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 seconds.

CLUB PLATE.—One mile.

Mr. McKerrow's LE SOLEIL, 9-10, Templeman 1
Mr. Goculdas's LAST CALL, 8-10, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Lauder's WINCHESTER, 8-10, Kuhn... 3

Also Ran:—Jamima 9-3, Macannu 9-10, Spicy Bit 9-10, Metamac 9-6, North 9-3, Bellower 9-3, John Wisely 8-10, Master Advance 8-10.

Betting:—3 to 2 Jemimu, 5 to 2 Le Sobil, 5 to 1 Metamac, Winchester and Last Call, longer prices the rest. Totes paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 30 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race:—Jemima slipped her field and led at a great pace but in the straight she was overhauled and Le Sobil won after a hot challenge by a short head, neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42½ secs.

SCHOOL CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

By gaining a victory over the Fort and Proprietory High School on Saturday last, the New High School has won the Lord Harris Cricket Challenge Shield for the tenth time in the history of these contests. The shield was instituted in 1893 to commemorate the services rendered to Indian cricket by Lord Harris, the then Governor of Bombay, and in the course of the intervening twenty years it has been won, as stated above, no less than ten times by the New High School. The Fort and Proprietory High School has won the blue ribband of school cricket eight times in the course of these matches, and out of the fourteen schools competing in the tournament it has played in the final for the twelfth consecutive year. This constitutes a record of which any school might be well proud.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The Presidency Chess Tournament under the auspices of the above Club commenced playing from 21st November, 1914 and upto last Saturday, the following is the result of the winners:—

K. E. Bamji 9	Dr. N. Bharucha 5½.
J. M. Cursetji 5.	G. N. Dalal 6½.
N. J. Dadyseth 5½.	G. K. Gadgil 1.
D. B. Joglekar 3.	L. B. Joshi 6.
B. K. Kurmarker 10½	A. N. Gadre 16½.
R. D. Karoe 8.	D. L. Mandlik 7½.
N. A. Mowdawala 10.	Dr. C. Mehta 6½.
A. Owen 2.	S. P. Pavri 9½.
B. D. Ratnagar 4½.	D. D. Shande 8½.
A. G. Sathaye 6.	J. C. Tarapore 9.
J. K. Tarapore 6.	M. S. Tarapore 3½.
D. H. Wadia 4.	D. J. Variawa 9½.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

Mr. G. J. King, Head Draughtsman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, ranking as Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, is appointed as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.

Mr. E. Burton, District Loco. Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is temporarily transferred to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 7, 1914.

INDIA AND GERMAN TRADE.

One of the industries in which Germany has enjoyed an ever-increasing supremacy for many years past is that of toy-making. German enterprise has displayed all its ingenuity and smartness of method in capturing the markets, not only of Europe, but of Asia, America and Australia, and there is probably not a single home in any country in the world, where the affluence of the family has permitted the buying of toys at all, which has not contributed in some degree to the prosperity of the German toy trade. The United Kingdom has been the largest customer, importing annually about 11,000 tons, and the United States has imported almost an equal quantity. India, which imports not only German toys but German-made Indian toys and images, South Africa, British East Africa, Canada and Australia, are also large buyers of toys from Germany. No country has been able to resist the German toy invasion. In Great Britain, the efforts of British manufacturers, who can make equally attractive toys of more solid manufacture but cannot produce so cheaply, have been aided from time to time by patriotic agitations in the press on behalf of the Swadeshi article. In the United States many desperate expedients have been tried to kill the German trade, such as endeavouring to frighten parents by scare stories of the deadly injurious composition of the paint used by German manufacturers. But in spite of everything, the German trade has gone ahead by great strides. Last year Germany received from England in payment for toys no less than 25,000,000 marks,—a million and a quarter pounds sterling,—nearly enough to build a Dreadnought! This Christmas, Germany's Dreadnoughts being unable to keep the seas clear for the export of her toys, Santa Claus,—who, by the way, is himself a German importation,—will have to deliver British and American toys to the children in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the manufacturers in both countries are looking forward to a permanent establishment of their own supremacy.

India, as we have said, has been a large buyer of toys from Germany, and the United Kingdom, though still a large supplier, has been giving up more of the market every year to her Teutonic rival. Imports from Austria and Japan are also increasing as against the decreasing imports from England. A Note which has just been issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, with a view to assisting Indian industry to take advantage of the stopper which has been put upon the flow of German toys, gives the following figures of imports.

	1912-13 £	1913-14 £
Germany	67,910	70,490
United Kingdom	46,166	41,021
Japan	20,672	33,497
Austria-Hungary	14,495	20,531
Other countries	11,998	12,447

We have not the figures before us,—probably they are not known,—for the volume of India's toy trade, Swadeshi and foreign, but, considering the enormous quantity of indigenous toys turned out every year, it must be very large; and, perhaps, the figures quoted above represent a comparatively small encroachment on the trade as a whole. However, that may be, and we speak without definite knowledge, it is clear that, whether it is the German or any other manufacturer, the encroachment is increasing rapidly and the time may come when the Indian toy will remain merely as a curiosity. The question now is, whether India will be able to profit by the cessation of German imports to produce her own toys more largely, or whether the prize represented by the large figure of German imports for 1913-14 is to go to other countries. As the Note points out, in the manufacture of the more elaborate mechanical toys, it is not to be expected that India could compete with Germany. That would mean the establishment of factories on a big scale and the provision of capital, which is much too shy at present to offer itself for any sort of enterprise. But in Germany and Japan the manufacture of toys of the simpler and cheaper variety has been largely developed as a domestic industry. In India toy-making is almost entirely a domestic industry, and, if the Indian toy-makers could be induced to take a leaf out of the German book, and,—just as the German has copied their toys, even to the most meticulous imitation of the correct religious colours in vogue for the figures of deities,—copy some of the German types that have found favour in India, they might recover, in some degree, the market they have lost. But who is going to show them the way and tell them all about the good news, which the *English written* Note of the Commercial Intelligence Department conveys as to the possibilities laid open for capturing the market in rag dolls, toy pianos, mouth harmonicas, trumpets, etc.?

We are not greatly impressed by the efforts of Government to assist Indian industries to profit by the closure of the German import trade to this country. This Note on the toy trade, which has about as much chance of reaching the right people as some of the pamphlets which come from the Agricultural Institute at Pusa, is equalled in its futility, by another Note which the Commercial Intelligence Department has issued on pencils. This leaflet consists of an elaborate demonstration of the impossibility of manufacturing lead pencils in India, of such quality as we have been importing from Germany and Austria and the comforting information that in the cheaper grades, where the Indian manufacturer might have had some chance, he has now to face Japanese competition. It is explained that the only part of India in which graphite has been worked is Travancore. The character of Travancore is such, we are then told, as to make it doubtful whether it could be used for pencil manufacture. And then, in case we might still cherish some hopes on the subject, we are finally told that "in any case the Travancore mines have been abandoned for the last two years" because of the increased depth of mining and the decreased yield. Next we are given an assurance of the entire unsuitability of the Graphite extracted from the schists in Chattisgarh, followed by an elaborate exposition of the manner in which it is extracted! But, as though we need not despair, we learn that pencils can still be made in India with graphite imported from England. But then, says the Note triumphantly, we come to "the second difficulty which confronts the Indian industry," which is the supply of suitable wood. No wood has yet been found of the same class as the cedar wood used in Germany and the United States and "the matter may still be said to be in the experimental stage." After this it is somewhat superfluous to explain the ordinary defects of the Indian pencil,—we can see those for ourselves,—or to present us with statistics concerning the principle brands of German and Austrian pencils imported. It is clear that India cannot expect to capture the pencil trade, and there is not much consolation to be derived from the fact that the chalk pencil trade,—such a much less important affair,—is an industry of considerable promise in India. It is to be hoped that the Sample Exhibition to be held in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Department, will have something more profitable to show than the things India cannot be expected to produce with such efficiency as to enable her to compete with foreign importers.

Notes of the Day

Italy's Attitude.

The announcement that, German diplomacy in Rome having failed up to the present in securing its end, Prince von Buelow's Italian wife is expected to do the needful in restraining Italy from joining the Allies, would provoke a smile, were it not so strongly in keeping with the combination of cunning and stupidity which are the characteristics of German foreign policy. Germany has good reason to be nervous of Italian action. Threats, persuasions and bribes have failed to bring Italy into the field to assist Germany and Austria, and the Italian Premier has now, expressing himself none-the-less in very careful terms, given the plainest of intimations that, should the prospect of German brutism emerging from this struggle supervene, Italy, "strongly armed and ready for any eventuality" will be ready to intervene to assist in preventing such a calamity as the defeat of the cause which represents the "rule of right." Fortunately, there is no reason to think that the assistance of Italy will be necessary to achieve the desired end, but it is just as well to have this declaration of her intentions. While she occupies her present neutral position, Signor Salandra could not have expressed himself in more definite terms.

Dirty Diplomacy.

The Spanish correspondent of "The Irish Catholic" writes to his journal of an ingenious device of the German Embassy at Madrid to embroil Spain in a war with France and Great Britain by perversion of a British Cabinet Minister's statement. The correspondent says—

A particularly unscrupulous device was resorted to recently. It appears Mr. Churchill said the war would not conclude without Galicia changing its owner. He referred, of course, to the Galicia which is part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But the German Embassy called the attention of the Spanish people to the statement, alleging that Galicia (a province in the N. W. of Spain, just above Portugal) was referred to, and that Great Britain had promised this Spanish province to Portugal as the price for its co-operation in the war. Needless to say, the British Embassy hastened to point out and protest against this sinister attempt to mislead public opinion in regard to the war.

A Railway World Record.

The brilliant achievement of the British marine transport service by which over 160,000 troops were swiftly and safely landed on French soil, without a single casualty, will always be remembered to the credit of British military and naval organisation. But an equally creditable performance was accomplished at the same time by the British railway systems. The story of this achievement, which constitutes a world record in the history of railway transport, was made public only during mail week at the weekly meeting of the American Luncheon Club.

Twelve Hours Under Contract Time.

Mr. H. A. Walker, General Manager of the London and South-Western Railway, who was among the guests of honour, made the following statement regarding the amazing speed and accuracy with which British railways handled military traffic at the outbreak of war:—

"The Government gave the railways a time-limit of sixty hours to make ready for despatch to Southampton, the port of departure for the Expeditionary Force, 350 trains of, roundly, thirty vehicles each. We 'delivered the goods,' as you Americans would say, in forty-eight hours. At Southampton, for practically every day of the first three weeks of the war, we handled during a period of fourteen hours no fewer than seventy-three of these trains, including the running of them to the boat side and the unloading of the full equipment of guns, ammunition and horses.

"The trains arrived at intervals averaging twelve minutes. It was a matter of special pride to all the railwaymen concerned—and we general managers give credit for the feat to the efficiency of our disciplined staffs—that practically every train without exception came in on scheduled time. Some of them came from remote parts of the kingdom—Wales and the north of Scotland."

According to Mr. H. W. Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, who was formerly General Superintendent of a great railway in the United States, this feat by the British railways constitutes a world record, and Mr. Thornton, coming from the land of hustlers *par excellence*, should be in the know. It would be interesting to have similar details of the transport of the Indian Expeditionary Force to the various ports by the Indian railways.

French Chivalry.

A German newspaper of Baden states that recently a high Prussian personage visited the graves of his fallen countrymen in France and was much impressed by what he saw. The mounds under which the Prussian soldiers reposed were covered with flowers and two large wreaths were amongst them. One bore the inscription:—

To our German brothers in Christ, dead far from their country, wept by their families. We pray for them.

The other bore a similar card and was labelled "From the Women of France." Since this strange story hails from a German paper, which recounts it with a touch of admiration and gratitude, it would appear to be an almost super-human sign of chivalry!

Canada's Myth.

It seems that Canada has suffered a curious hallucination similar to the myth of the Russian Army that was supposed to have traversed England on its way to the seat of war. In the Canadian case the troops were Sikh and Gurkha soldiers, "the flower of the native Indian Army of Great Britain." Thirty thousand of them, so a Canadian paper of September 17 assures us, "entered Canada at Vancouver, took five days to cross the Continent on 90 special trains, and departed at Quebec without any but the chief militia and transport officers being the wiser." Like the ghostly Russians they travelled with drawn blinds and the trains followed "circuitous routes to avoid observation at large towns and cities." With equal secrecy the troops on arrival at Quebec were embarked in special transports for the voyage to Liverpool. Why the authorities should have found it necessary to send the "Hindu" Brigades, as the Canadian press calls a force consisting of Sikhs and Gurkhas on this world tour is not explained.

A Famous Collection of China.

Amongst the various entertainments which are being organised by the Committees for the War Relief Funds in Calcutta, we see an "Exhibition of China" is to be held at the house of Mr. A. Stephen at No. 2, Camac Street. It is no exaggeration to state that this collection ranks as one of the finest private collections in existence, some of the pieces being of very great value. Perhaps the most interesting piece, which should prove to be a special attraction at the present time, is a small vase which was accidentally dropped by Earl Kitchener. The present War Lord some years ago was paying a visit to Mr. Stephen and was examining this particular vase when it fell from his hand and the neck was broken off. Earl Kitchener was immensely troubled about the matter and expressed his regret, but Mr. Stephen saw his opportunity and told his Excellency that he would have it mended with a band and a suitable inscription recording the event and he did. It is now the most coveted gem of his collection. Before Earl Kitchener left India he sold to Mr. Stephen a number of specimens from his own collection. Some of these pieces are to be raffled and auctioned and the entire proceeds will be given to the War Relief Funds. The Exhibition should be well patronised as, not only is the cause a worthy one, but connissieurs and collectors are not likely to miss the chance of buying from this famed collection.

Salsette and the Town Planning Bill.

A memorial has been submitted to the Bombay Government by a number of inhabitants of several villages comprising the island of Salsette, making certain suggestions in connection with the Town Planning Bill now before the Government. It is submitted in the memorial that there is no justification for the proposal to place Salsette in the forefront of the operations of the Town Planning Bill, and that too without the consent of their representatives on the Local Bodies in Salsette. In the proposed Bill "Local Authority" is defined as Municipality or Notified Area. Salsette falls under the latter head, but unless some provision is made under the legislation for election on the Notified Area Committee of representatives of the people of Salsette, the latter, it is urged will have no voice in the preparation of any of the town planning schemes. The memorialists suggest to the Government that they might easily group together two or three Notified Area Committees and constitute a Municipality, or if this is not feasible or desirable, make provision in the Bill granting powers of election to Notified Area Committees, which as at present constituted under the Bill are out and out Government bodies. The memorialists also draw attention to the fact that Salsette is a wholly agricultural district and consequently the direct application of the Bill is bound to cause much hardship amongst the poor agricultural population. It is feared that lands which are at present paying only Agricultural assessment will, soon after the application of the new Bill, be made liable to the payment of building site assessment. The memorialists suggest that it should be definitely provided that no agricultural land should be made liable to building site assessment merely on the ground that it has been included in any town planning scheme, unless, of course, it has been actually converted by the owner to non-agricultural use. It is also urged that the owner of any agricultural plot included in the scheme should not be prevented from using that plot for agricultural purposes till he chooses to put a building on it.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies gave a dinner party on Saturday night in the State Bungalow. The following were present:—

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E.; H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.; Lt.-Colonel F. G. Beville, C.I.E.; Lt.-Colonel Haksar; The Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott, and Lady Sprott; The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy; Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N., and Mrs. Lumsden; Colonel R. E. P. Pigott and Mrs. Pigott; Lt.-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., Mrs. Street and the Misses Street; Lt.-Colonel J. G. Hojel I.M.S.; Major H. A. V. Cummins; Major L. Hirsch, I.M.S., and Mrs. Hirsch; Major R. S. Pottinger; Major J. E. Hughes; Mr. John Reynolds; Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S. and Mrs. Turner; and Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Bar-at-Law.

On Tuesday, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will attend a concert in the Cathedral Girls' High School at 6 p.m.

His Excellency on Wednesday will attend the Installation Meeting of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at 6 p.m.

On Thursday, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will visit the Supply and Transport Depot at the Castle at 5-15 p.m., and Her Excellency may attend a Marathi Play at Balivalla's Theatre, Grant Road.

Their Excellencies will visit the Mint at 11 a.m., on Friday,

On Saturday, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will attend the Children's Entertainment at 5 p.m.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at Colaba, at 10 a.m. yesterday, and afterwards visited the Colaba Station Hospital where they were met by Colonel Fooks, I.M.S., and Colonel Winter, R.A.M.C., and the Marine Lines Hospital where they were met by Colonel Hirsch, I.M.S.

The 4th Sussex, R.F.A., were entertained by their Excellencies at Government House yesterday afternoon. They arrived in lorries from Colaba, and after tea, visited the House and grounds, and returned by lorries to Colaba.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been offered the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian Industrial Conference to be held at Madras during the Christmas week. He has been obliged to thankfully decline the honour on considerations of health, and has wired to that effect to the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

SYDNEY'S FIGHT WITH EMDEN.

PROXIMITY OF AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 4.

Speaking in the Senate, Minister Pearce announced that when the Sydney fought the Emden, transports with Australasian contingents on board were within a hundred miles of the scene.

MR. COBB'S STORY.

EARL KITCHENER'S DISCLAIMER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is officially denied that Earl Kitchener used expressions attributed to him in the interview published in New York.

GERMAN LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A Lloyd's message from Bergen says that the German liner Friedrich Wilhelm is aground near Odee.

BATJAN STILL ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Batjan is still ashore at Deal with many feet of water in her holds. The weather has stopped salvage work. Ten thousand bags of sugar have been destroyed.

AMERICAN NAVAL DOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

A contract has been signed for the completion of a naval dry-dock at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on which work has been suspended for two years.

NEW YORK FREIGHT RATES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Freights to Liverpool are, for cotton, seventy-five cents against thirty last year, and for grain seven-pence against two-pence.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES MAKE PROGRESS.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMAN SOLDIER ON HOW INDIANS FIGHT.

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

A Paris communiqué says that the Allies have made appreciable progress in Belgium. Our infantry carried in a single charge two lines of trenches, gaining five hundred metres. A number of minor successes are also reported from other parts of the western theatre.

An official announcement from Petrograd says that fierce fighting continued in the Lodz district, while a London message says that it is reported in Petrograd that the battle of Lodz has ended in a Russian success.

The Turks are fleeting after a desperate resistance in the Caucasus against the Russians, in the direction of Van, abandoning many prisoners and wounded.

The King has returned to London after spending some days at the front, and visiting the men in the trenches.

The Germans are changing their tone in two regards. On the subject of the fighting qualities of the Indians they have revised their opinions, and a German paper has published a letter from a German soldier in which he says: The devil knows what the English have put into these fellows. They stormed our lines as though they possessed an evil spirit, with fearful shouts compared to which our hurrahs are like the whining of a baby."

Captured German officers, too, are changing their tone. They admit the failure of German strategy, and take a gloomy view of the future.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the new Premier, in a statement on the policy of Government, said that "our neutrality ought to be active and vigilant, strongly armed and ready for an eventuality." Many Deputies interpret the speech as meaning that Italy's intervention in the conflict is near.

The German Ex-Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, has been appointed German Ambassador in Rome. It is reported from Rome that his appointment means that Berlin is about to exercise the utmost pressure to prevent Italy from joining the Entente.

VANDALS AT WORK.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS WANTONLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Germans wantonly destroyed the historic cloth-hall and cathedral at Ypres with heavy batteries directed at a captive balloon.

ALLIES MAKE APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

GERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

TWO LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

HOT FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

Northward of the Lys we have made appreciable progress. Our infantry, attacking at daybreak, carried in a single charge two lines of trenches, gaining five hundred metres and retaining part of the village of Wiedendreft, near Langemarck.

We captured a ferryman's house on the right bank of the canal half-way between Dixmude and Ypres. The possession of this house has been keenly disputed for a month. The enemy attempted unsuccessfully to compel us to evacuate captured ground by a violent bombardment.

There has been intermittent cannonading in the region of Arras and in Champagne. There has been a very intense bombardment at Rheims. Our artillery destroyed several of the enemy's earthworks.

Hot fighting continues in Argonne. We have captured trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks. There is nothing to report in Lorraine and Alsace.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A communique issued in Paris last night said:—

In Belgium the same activity prevails as on Friday.

We have consolidated our position north of the ferryman's house captured on Friday.

Elsewhere nothing important has occurred.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACKS.

CANNONADING IN LORRAINE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The communique issued in Paris yesterday evening adds that there has been a fairly lively cannonade between the railway from Ypres to Roulers and the road from Becelaere to Passcendele, where the enemy's infantry tried unsuccessfully to gain ground.

We are continuing to organise the positions won at Vermelles.

Calm prevails from the Somme to Argonne.

Several German infantry attacks have been repulsed in Argonne, notably at Lacorne, north-west of the Forest of La Grurie.

There has been some cannonading in Woevre and Lorraine.

GERMAN RETIREMENT IN BELGIUM.

TRAINLOADS OF DEAD AT OSTEND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

According to Dutch reports, the Germans have retired along the Yser line for distances varying from two hundred yards to two kilometres, partly in order to find a stronger position and partly because the positions they have been holding along the river have become very insanitary and marshy ground is unsuited to artillery. They are also widening many bridges further in the rear.

The inhabitants of Ostend have been forbidden to leave their homes after sunset. Then trainloads of dead are brought in and buried in an enclosure in the dunes near the military hospital which civilians are prohibited from approaching under the penalty of a fortnight's imprisonment.

The Germans have prohibited anyone from entering or leaving Antwerp for a week.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 7 p.m.

A communiqué issued here says that several German attacks have again been repulsed, and we have carried and occupied some points in Alsace and the Vosges.

ALLIES CAPTURE MORE PRISONERS

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The evening communiqué says:—

"No notable incident occurred along the whole front yesterday. On the right wing we advanced in the vicinity of Altkirch.

"Information received shows that on the 2nd inst. we took 991 prisoners in the northern region alone."

NO REST FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

An Amsterdam correspondent says that more troops are being sent to the German front along the Yser. Even those who returned from the firing line have been allowed only a very short rest.

FAILURE OF GERMAN STRATEGY.

CAPTURED OFFICER'S ADMISSION.

ENEMY ADOPT SIEGE METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A narrative from the Headquarters Eye-witness says:—

Nov. 26th to 28th have been the two quietest days experienced for many weeks. Though generally inactive, the Germans continued to press on one quarter, where the Indians were stationed.

On the 27th, the enemy succeeded in occupying a portion of a trench on our right by sapping close up and making an assault amid a shower of bombs. They were, however, soon ejected.

On the morning of the 28th a German battery was discovered left out in the open. This was probably due to the failure of an attempt to move it at night. Our guns didn't fail to take advantage of its exposed position.

The Germans made an unsupported attack on the French or our left, and were easily repulsed, losing four hundred killed and many prisoners.

Captured German officers are changing their tone. They admit the failure of German strategy, and take a gloomy view of t' e future.

During the last few days there has been a notable cessation in the booming of heavy guns.

Viewed as a whole, the scene is almost one of peace compared with that of week ago. Fighting has again assumed the character of siege operations, both sides having had time to dig themselves in.

Having failed to break the Allies by frontal attacks, the enemy in some quarters is adopting siege methods.

The Headquarters eye-witness adds:—

The weather has continued warm. South of the Lys there has been some shelling of localities in the rear of our front line but this annoyance is diminishing daily on the whole front. During the past six weeks the French Government has summoned various classes of men liable to service and from the middle of October the roads have been thronged with men trudging to mobilisation centres. A considerable proportion of them are middle-aged men of good physique and young men from countryside.

DECREASE OF CANNONADE.

The last few days have seen a marked change in the atmosphere of the battlefield. The cannonade has so decreased that nothing is heard for hours on end but an infrequent boom of one of the Allies' heavy guns, an occasional rattle of machine-guns, pop of snipers or detonation of bombs where the combatants are at close quarters. The air no longer throbs with the continuous dull roar of heavy artillery. Just as the battle of the Aisne assumed the character of siege operations, the same can be said with greater truth of the present battle. Owing to their immense losses in assaulting across the open, the Germans now move forward by several narrow end-on approaches, either open to the air or a foot or two below the surface. When the assaulting distance is reached, the approaches are joined up by laterals where the stormers collect for a fresh rush. When the bombardment is severe, everyone, including the brigadier, is esconsed in dugouts or funkholes. Behind the front, the trenches are a perfect labyrinth of different types of burrows. The result is a complete absence of the signs of human beings. In some cases saps have been driven right to a hostile trench which is then blown in by a charge and amid resulting confusion and shower of grenades the stormers attempt to burst through the opening and work along the trench. It is mostly hand-to-hand fighting owing to the risk of guns hitting the attackers' own men.

USE OF BOMBS.

Bombs are charged with high explosive and have very unpleasant effect in an enclosed space. The wholesale use of them is one of the most prominent features of the present close attacks. As a result of sharpshooters, bombs and machine-guns, fighting is sometimes blind owing to the difficulty of observation. This however is somewhat decreased by the use of hyperscope, similar to the submarine's periscope, which permits observation to be made without raising the head.

HOW GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE DECEIVED.

"PARIS AND CALAIS OCCUPIED."

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters says that many German soldiers are convinced that Calais and Paris are in German occupation.

It is noteworthy that the Germans have placarded the station at Ostend with the name Kales, which doubtless aids in the deception.

KING BACK IN LONDON.

VISIT TO TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES.

MEETING WITH THE KING OF BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

King George has returned to London.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Earl Kitchener and Field-Marshal French accompanied the King on His Majesty's visit to the troops in the trenches and bomb-proof shelters. His Majesty conversed with the officers and men.

KINGS MEET IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

King George and the King of Belgium had a most cordial meeting in France, and an earnest and friendly talk. They reviewed the troops and dined together.

KING ALBERT INVESTED WITH GARTER

LONDON, Dec. 6.

At the meeting on Friday, King George invested King Albert of Belgium with the Order of the Garter.

KING DECORATES SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The King at the front personally decorated a number of officers and men with Distinguished Conduct medals and French medals for valour.

PRINCE OF WALES UNDER FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Prince of Wales is immensely popular at the front. He has been under fire and visited the trenches, including those in which Indians are posted.

A COMFORTING REVIEW.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' FORCES.

PARIS, Dec. 4.

The official "Army Bulletin" in a review of the war from the beginning says:—

After General Joffre took the offensive on September 5th the Germans still hoped to turn our left and we hoped to turn their right. Hence the race to the sea.

The German movement failed in spite of the advantage of a concentric front and the Allies were able to create and maintain the barrier on the Yser.

Here for three weeks twelve German Army corps, assisted by four cavalry divisions have delivered repeated furious attacks in dense masses, in obedience to the Kaiser's behest to reach Calais or pierce the line at Ypres.

We have not yielded an inch of ground and have established ourselves impregnably.

The battle of Ypres has cost the Germans one hundred and twenty thousand men. Our forces are now as large as at the beginning of the campaign, and the quality of the troops has been enormously improved.

All are profoundly convinced of their superiority over the enemy and the eventual victory of the Allies, while the Germans have sustained checks of far-reaching consequences and have exhausted their reserves. Their troops are now badly-officered and badly-trained.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

NAVAL BRIGADE'S VALUABLE WORK.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The despatch from Field-Marshal French to the Admiralty on the Naval Brigade's assistance in the defence of Antwerp declares that the men were handled by General Paris with great skill and boldness.

The despatch says that although the fortress was not saved the marines certainly delayed the enemy a considerable time and enabled the Belgian Army to withdraw and destroy war materiel and ammunition which would have been of great value to the enemy.

The Belgians afterwards proved themselves a valuable asset in the Allies' operations on the Yser. Also, the moral effect on the Belgian Army by this necessarily desperate attempt to succour them was of great value to their use and efficiency.

NEUTRAL STATES' ACTION.

STOKHOLM, Dec. 6.

Sweden and Denmark have prohibited the export of materials for the manufacture of war material.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY AT LODZ.

TURKS ROUTED IN CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6.

An official announcement says:—Fierce fighting continues on the Lowicz front, especially in the Lodz district and on the roads leading to Piotrkow from westward.

On Friday night our armoured motors dashed into a column on the Pabianitze-Lask road in darkness and scattered it with gun and machine-gun fire, causing heavy losses.

In the Caucasus the Russians have taken Sarai and Kashkal.

The Turks are fleeing after a desperate resistance in the direction of Van, abandoning many prisoners and wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is reported in Petrograd that the battle of Lodz has ended in a Russian success.

PETROGARD, Dec. 5.

It is officially announced that obstinate fighting occurred on Thursday on the Glovno-Lowicz front; also on the roads towards Lodz and Piotrkow.

A WEAK FORTRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the Russian occupation of Wieliczka seems to indicate that there is something wrong with the defences of the fortress.

Little besides wasteful friction has resulted from the placing of Germans in commands over the head of Austrians.

KIEFF CROWDED WITH PRISONERS.

KIEFF, Dec. 5.

The fortress is crowded with Austrian and German prisoners. Since the beginning of the war, 130,000 men and 2,500 officers have passed through here as prisoners.

STORMS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

News from Russia is much delayed owing to storms.

KAISER'S RETURN TO BERLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Kaiser has returned to Berlin for a short stay.

RESIGNATION OF SERVIAN CABINET.

NISH, Dec. 5.

The Serbian Cabinet has resigned.

M. Pasics will from a new Ministry.

PORT SAID MADE SAFE.

ADJACENT DESERT INUNDATED.

CAIRO, Dec. 4.

British aeroplanes are constantly reconnoitring over the Sinai Peninsula, but have discovered no sign of the enemy. Hostile camps at Katia and Birrelnuss have been destroyed and the enemy retreated to the east.

It is probable that the Bedouin received an unforgettable lesson in the engagement with the Bikaner camelry on November 20th.

The military authorities have inundated many square miles of the desert east of Port Said rendering Port Said immune.

MIXED COMMANDS.

CONFUSED AND DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Describing the previous struggles round Ypres, "Eye-witness" says that much of the fighting was confused and desperate. Units became inextricably mixed, and often in order to strengthen a threatened point or fill a gap, officers had to collect and utilize what men they could, regardless of units.

Thus in one trench, a subaltern was commanding a mixed detachment from Scots, Irish and English regiments.

Here a brigadier commands a few companies and there another controls a division.

At one time one brigadier commanded thirteen battalions much below strength owing to the casualties.

THE DESTROYER BOTHA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

According to the Navy List, a large new destroyer has been renamed the Botha.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

NEUTRALITY AFFIRMED.

STATEMENT BY THE NEW PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier, Signor Salandra, in a statement on the policy of Government, said:—

"Our neutrality ought to be active and vigilant, strongly armed and ready for any eventuality. The lesson of history and still more of what is happening to-day ought to teach us that if the rule of right ceases, force will remain the only guarantee for the safety of the people."

The Premier appealed to Parliament to support the Government in the effective defence of the present interests and the future destinies of the country. (Cheers).

Many deputies interpret the speech as meaning that Italy's intervention in the conflict is near.

ROME, Dec. 6.

Signor Salandra denied that his statement was sibylline. It was very clear and in any case to give fuller explanations would be opposed to the interests of the State.

Signor Salandra added:—"The Army and the Navy are ready for any eventuality. Like our predecessors, we have assumed grave responsibilities for the good of the country. You will be able, when documents are submitted, to judge of those responsibilities, but not to-day. The country is at one with Government in wishing to safeguard its interests. They will be safeguarded. I cannot say more."

Government accepted a resolution which was submitted, interpreting it as leaving Government full liberty of action.

The Chamber has approved Signor Salandra's statement on the policy of Government by 413 votes to 49.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

PRINCE BUELOW APPOINTED AMBASSADOR.

ROME, Dec. 5.

The German ex-Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, has been appointed German Ambassador in Rome.

His wife belongs to a distinguished Italian family and it is thought that his appointment means that Berlin is about to exercise the utmost pressure to prevent Italy from joining the Entente.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

PROPOSED COALITION CABINET.

LISBON, Dec. 6.

A semi-official note issued to-day says:—In view of the possibility of the participation of Portugal in the war, it has been suggested that a Coalition Cabinet in which all party leaders should be included, should be formed competently.

The Cabinet proposed to the President that it should dissolve. The President has hitherto come to no decision.

GREECE'S WARNING TO TURKEY.

ATHENS, Dec. 6.

The newspapers state that M. Venezelos has informed the Turkish Minister that the persecution of Greeks in Turkey, would prevent a resumption of friendly relations between the two countries.

AIR RAID IN GERMANY.

RAILWAY IN BADEN DAMAG.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5.

Aviators attacked Freiburg, Baden, and damaged the railway.

The aviators escaped.

There is no confirmation of the reported raid on Krupp's cannon-hall.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

COMMERCE MINISTER'S WARNING.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.

The "Handelsblad" says that the Prussian Minister of Commerce has issued a proclamation saying that although Germany has sufficient grain it must not be wasted as the enemy is trying to starve Germany like a besieged fortress.

PRIVATE AWARDED V. C.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The London Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Private George Wilson, Highland Light Infantry, for very conspicuous gallantry at Vreneuil on September 14th.

He attacked a hostile machine-gun accompanied by only one man. When the latter was killed, Wilson went on alone and shot the officer and six men working the gun and captured it.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 5.

The revised Australian tariff admits tea free.

THE INDIANS IN BATTLE

A GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE

BENGAL LANCERS AT THE BATTLE OF YSER.

The following reference to the Indian Expeditionary Force finds a place in the despatch of the "Eye-Witness" at British Headquarters," which was published on Friday, November 6:—

Neuve Chapelle was again the scene of desperate fighting on Wednesday, the 28th, and some of our Indian troops greatly distinguished themselves by a well-conducted counter-attack, by which they drove the Germans out of the greater part of the place with the bayonet. On emerging from the village, however, they were exposed to the concentrated fire of machine guns and had to remain contented with what they had gained.

Further on the left, during the morning, the enemy made attacks under cover of the usual heavy bombardment, but each effort was repulsed with great slaughter. One of our trenches was carried and then recovered after a loss of 200 dead had been inflicted on the enemy.

Next day the centres of pressure were for the most part our two flanks. South of the Lys, against our right, the Germans delivered an assault which failed. In front of one battalion they are estimated to have left between 600 and 700 dead.

A NIGHT RAID BY THE PATHANS.

In an undated despatch from "North-Eastern France," which was received on Monday (November 9), Mr. J. B. Hudson, of the "Central News" tells the following story of a night raid by the Pathans:—

A considerable concentration of German forces was noticed on Thursday afternoon in front of the British trenches at a point south of Ypres. Later in the afternoon it began to rain heavily, and the rain continued to fall as the night darkened. British troops in the trenches, knowing of the massing of the enemy,, were keenly on the alert amidst the most depressing circumstances, and none were allowed the comfort of a sleep.

But, all unknown to them, behind a thin line of trees some short distance to the rear, there sliently gathered together many hundreds of figures, which by reason of their lithe, gliding movements and their practical invisibility might have passed for a mysterious aggregation of spirits from some other sphere. Not a word was uttered, and such orders as were issued seemed to pass down the long lines as the wind whispers through the grass.

Shortly afterwards a score of these grey figures detached themselves from the larger body and stealthily, like Red Indians on the trail in an enemy's country, moved up to and beyond the advanced line of the British trenches. Down these, under the breath, was passed the word, "The Indians are going out," and the already alert Tommies craned their heads forward into the misty night to watch events.

The score of ghostly figures suddenly disappeared from their view, and, python-like, crawled noiselessly to the first German trench. Here were the German look-out men. What happened there exactly is not known. There was no shout or sudden cry, but in a few minutes the British soldiers saw one of the score reappear like an apparition and go back to his comrades in the rear. Then the hundreds waiting there filed past the trenches just as silently as had the advanced part before them, and also disappeared in the direction of the German lines.

For five minutes there was perfect quiet. Then came a few shots, followed by a wild splutter of musketry, intermingled with cries and groans. Three or four light-balls were thrown in the air, and by their means the British troops could see, some 600 yards to their front, a mass of wild and struggling men, the gleam of steel, and the whirling rush of the rifle-butt. It was the Pathans at their deadly work. For ten minutes they hacked and slew amongst the half-awake and wholly bewildered Germans, who had lain down in serried ranks to await the order for the night assault on the British trenches.

The score of Pathans who had gone out in advance had silently slain the German pickets, and the main body had thus been enabled to get right amidst the sleeping foe unchallenged. The slaughter was terrible, and only ended when the Germans, thoroughly aroused to their peril, bolted and ran. Then their swarthy assailants, glutted with their night's work, came back briskly, but just as silently, to their original post.

The threatened German attack had been turned into a bloody defeat. For hours afterwards the furious Germans poured a hail of shrapnel and shell into our trenches, in the hope of obtaining some revenge for their terrible punishment, but without dispelling from the British soldiers' faces the contented smile as they remembered the fleeting scene of bloodshed lit up by the German fire-balls.

BENGAL LANCERS' CHARGE ON FOOT.

The "Daily Mail" of Monday (November 9) published an account by Mr. Ernest Macfarren, one of its special correspondents in the "North of France," of a gallant feat of arms by the Bengal Lancers at the battle of the Yser, which deserves, as he says, to be placed upon record. The despatch, which is dated the previous Saturday, is as follows:—

Faced by a superior force of German marines provided with naval guns, the allied troops were at one time obliged to evacuate Ramscapelle. Five thousand Bengal Lancers were sent to the rescue. They dismounted and charged, lances in hand. At this magnificent sight a loud hurrah burst from the ranks of the Allies, who, in their turn, dashed forward with fixed bayonets.

The charge was irresistible. Toppled over in their trenches the German marines fell back. For a moment they sought shelter behind the village, but all in vain. Forcing open the doors of the houses with the butt-end of their rifles, the Allies pursued them up the stairs and in the upper floors of the houses, and nailed them with their bayonets against the windows from which they were firing. The enemy, in his turn, evacuated Ramscapelle, abandoning twelve naval guns and leaving more than 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Mr. A. Beaumont sends to the "Daily Telegraph" from Calais the following account of what is apparently the same exploit:—

North of Armentieres the British troops, with some of their swarthy contingents, in unison with the French and Belgians, have done things that would add pages of glory to their records; but a curtain is drawn before the spectator's eye, and we hear chiefly what their gallant brethren, the French and the Belgians, have done. Their deeds of valour, however, may be a measure of what the others are doing.

The Belgians who fought at Ramscapelle still speak of the famous charge of the Bengal Lancers on October 29. The Germans had prepared their attack upon the little village, as usual, by a furious artillery fire. The Belgians held their ground all night, but in the morning the Germans seemed to be coming on in ever-increasing numbers. The attack was spread over a distance of three or four miles. The enemy crept along by ditches and hedges, and returned to the charge a dozen times. There were fierce man-to-man encounters, and as the Belgians retreated slowly they left the ditches filled with German dead. Numbers told, however and the village was partly occupied by the enemy.

Suddenly assistance came. The Bengal Lancers had been sent to help the Belgians, who had been fighting fourteen hours. The Lancers dismounted, and in the face of a fierce rifle fire dislodged the enemy, taking house after house, and smashing in doors and windows to get at the German marines, who had been called from Hamburg as a last hope of the German army. Twelve guns were taken—some tell me twenty—and more than 1,000 prisoners.

IN THE CENTRE OF A FURNACE.

Writing from Paris on Sunday, a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

The Indian troops have not been the least severely tried, nor have they proved the least indomitable. They were thrown into the centre of a furnace, as it were. During eight days of battle they suffered, without flinching, losses that were sometimes enormous. There was a company of engineers, too, which in the very first engagement lost all its officers and 60 per cent. of its effectives. This was no doubt an exceptional case, but their trial was no less severe than that of other sections of the Army, and not for an instant did their commander fear the least flinching on their part. If our Allies, in sending to the front these Indian troops, wished to make an experiment, that experiment has already given decisive results.

"DASH AND ENTHUSIASM."

The "Times" of November 10 published the two following references to the work that is being done by the Indian troops. The first bears date of November 9, and comes from a correspondent in West Flanders:—

The Indian troops have been greatly distinguishing themselves. They are fighting with an enthusiasm and dash which have electrified the whole Army. The Gurkhas have upon occasion turned superior numbers of Germans out of their trenches after cross-country dashes. At night they have taken the enemy by surprise and have crept back to our lines leaving many German dead behind them.

The second is from a correspondent in Northern France, and is dated November 8:—

Our Indian troops are doing splendid work and the enemy fear them. Often at darkness the Gurkhas discard their rifles and kit and, armed only with their kukris, stealthily set out from the trenches, spreading out in open formation and adopting a system of signalling known only to themselves. Often the sentries are disposed of without the slightest sound, and without warning a dark mass dashes up in front of the enemy's trenches. It is with such night attacks that openings are made for the British troops.

INDIANS AND AFRICANS CHARGE TOGETHER.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris telegraphed as follows on Thursday of last week:—

A stirring account has just been received here of a splendid combined attack delivered by a force of Moroccans, French Colonial infantry, and Indian troops.

Confronted by a deadly fire from the Germans, the African and Indian troops resorted to their favourite tactics of disappearing in ditches and behind hedges and similar obstacles. After keeping up a hot fire for a quarter of an hour the enemy, thinking they had annihilated their opponents, advanced in their direction, but when they were within a hundred yards of the hidden Allied troops the crack of rifles and the rattle of quickfirers broke out, mowing down a whole German detachment.

Carrying all before them, the Allied troops swept the enemy out of the villages of Hollebeque and Messines, which constituted important strategic points.

During this counter-attack a Wurtemberg battalion was driven into the muddy beds of the Lys, and only escaped being engulfed in the stream by surrendering.

The attack lasted five hours, during which the Germans are estimated to have lost 3,000 killed and wounded. The Allies also captured many prisoners and six guns, as well as an entire ambulance. The enemy was repulsed a distance of six miles.

MR. BLATCHFORD'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Robert Blatchford pays a tribute to the Indian troops at the front in the course of the latest of his lengthy weekly disquisitions on the subject of the war. He writes in Sunday's "Weekly Dispatch":—

Twice the Indian troops have been in action, and on both occasions they have proved their superiority over the Kaiser's vaunted troops. Now, we have in India an almost inexhaustible supply of fighting material which can be quickly trained and made ready for war. This material should be made use of at once. My own opinion is that the Indian troops would lick the Bavarians out of their boots. Half a million of these natural warriors would be of great value in the campaign. A few years ago one of the blustering Prussian generals said that "a couple of Continental Army Corps would drive the whole British Army, with all its Indian and Colonial troops, to the devil." That General knows better now.

A DUTCHMAN'S ADMIRATION.

The war correspondent of the "Tijd" has come into contact with the British Indian troops on the battlefield, and, as a result, has sent the following to his paper:

The Sikhs, Gurkhas, Afridis, and Pathans seem to me much more attractive than the French Sipahis. I had an opportunity of talking to several of their officers. Their journey across the sea and through France must have been something like a dream out of the "Thousand and One Nights." Their imaginations were surpassed—a lieutenant-colonel told me—by what they actually saw. . . .

Sikhs and Gurkhas inflicted fearful losses on the Germans in the neighbourhood of Lille. . . . The trumpets sounded; the Indians put their hands to their throats and emitted high, gurgling sounds, such as are, I heard, well known to Algerian soldiers. They advanced and began to fire, but in their excitement they soon gave themselves no time to load; most of them threw their rifles away and grasped the kukri.

The first lines of the Bavarians and Wurtembergers, who thought they were facing tigers, were already mowed down The Indians hastened forward like a sickle, and inflicted a bath of blood that drove the Germans back and changed their at first victorious advance into a lost battle.

ALLIES' ADVANCE.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS ON BELGIAN COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The new motor machine gun batteries are securing a splendid type of men, many with Lydd and Hythe certificates, and also expert motorists. There will be no difficulty in supplying as many as are required, some are already fit for the field.

The "Chronicle's" correspondent at Dunkirk says the Germans have strongly fortified the coast as if to repel the landing of forces and have cleverly concealed guns in the sand dunes.

The Franco-Belgian forces have advanced a mile and a half near Pervyse taking nine German trenches.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Paris says the President of the Administrative Council of the Suez Canal, interviewed, declared that he did not believe that the French interests were endangered. The precautions taken by the British seem sufficient. The Canal tolls have only to maintain their present average in order to ensure a dividend about equal to the last.

Sir Henry Burt, President, Railway Board, is about to proceed on a tour to Madras and Bombay.

Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, Architects of New Delhi, are expected to reach Bombay by the mail steamer due on the 25th or 26th instant.

H. E. the Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces, returned to Allahabad on Saturday, from his tour in Mirzapur and Benares districts and will be in residence at Allahabad until the 20th, when he goes on visit to Bundelkhand. His Honour will hold a divisional Durbar at Jhansi on the 22nd.

THE KING AND HIS TROOPS.

Photo by "Topical War Service."

The photos show the arrival of the King at Colchester with Major-General F. S. Inglefield to inspect the Imperial Service Battalions of the East Infantry Brigade.

CAPTUROF DE WET.

CHASED BY MOTOR CARS FOR SIX DAYS.

STRANGEST PURSUIT IN HISTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PRETORIA, Dec. 5.

The Premier and the Minister for Defence are receiving a continuous stream of telegrams congratulating them on the capture of De Wet.

A remarkable feature of the capture was the tireless pursuit by the motor contingent. It was the pursuers' policy to wear the foe down and compel a peaceful surrender without loss of life. Thus they were frequently within easy rifle range, but did not fire, though many times the rebels might have been taken with bloodshed. After six days the rebels fell an easy prey. The cars had got to within a distance of two hundred yards when the rebels displayed the white flag. Some toppled off their saddles from sheer fatigue. Many motors used in the chase were left stranded in the sand, where they remain as mementoes of one of the most extraordinary pursuits in the history of warfare.

PROMOTIONS IN FIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Major-General Herman Landon has been gazetted a Division Commander in succession to Major-General Lomax.

Viscount Crichton, a prisoner in Germany, has been gazetted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Royal Horse Guards.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In order to provide officers to fill the casualties in the Infantry Brigades of the Expeditionary Force, it has been decided to promote, supernumerary to establishment, two lieutenants in each battalion to be temporary captains and two second lieutenants to be temporary lieutenants. Only officers actually serving at the front will be so promoted.

"IRON CROSS FOR ALMIGHTY."

"It is terrible, but it is also glorious to be a man in 1914," said Professor Q (Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch) in his lecture at Cambridge University during mail week upon "Patriotism in British Literature."

"A stupid man who could not see clearly what he meant by Religion might easily be, and indeed not seldom was, the wickedest influence in the world. His heart would bleed over Louvain while he sacked it, and, with gathering confidence, he would promise, so that he be allowed to do the same to Calais, to reward the Almighty with an Iron Cross, Second Class."

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S NAME STRUCK OFF.

The Council of the Geographical Society of France has unanimously decided to strike Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, off the list of its corresponding members, on the ground that, although a subject of a neutral State, he has embarked upon a violent campaign against France, in which country he had been publicly received three times and treated with the utmost cordiality.

In the course of the discussion which preceded the vote, it was pointed out that Dr. Sven Hedin owed his reputation very largely to the support and encouragement accorded to him in England, but that he had nevertheless shown himself extremely Anglophobe when he forsook travel for politics.

HOW THE INDIANS FIGHT.

GERMAN SOLDIER'S DESCRIPTION.

AN IRRESISTIBLE CHARGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a letter from a German soldier showing that the Germans are beginning to realise the fighting qualities of the Indians.

He says:—We at first spoke with contempt of the Indians, but to-day we have learned to regard them in a different light, and they will certainly not be under-rated. We lay for three days under shell-fire, lacking the barest necessities, and then had a visit from the Indians.

The devil knows what the English have put into those fellows. They stormed our lines as though they possessed an evil spirit, with fearful shouts, compared to which our hurrahs are like the whining of a baby.

Thousands rushed on us suddenly, as if they had been shot out of the fog. So we were taken completely by surprise.

We opened a destructive fire, mowing down hundreds, but the others advanced, springing like cats, and surmounting obstacles with marvellous agility.

They entered our trenches in no time, and fought with butt-ends, bayonets, swords and daggers. We had bitter hard work till reinforcements arrived.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S APPEAL TO LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, in a letter to "The Times," appeals to newspaper editors in England to avoid publishing statements with reference to the caste and religion of Indian troops of which they have no expert knowledge, as mis-statements are liable to be much resented by friends and relatives of the gallant soldiers of India.

QUEEN MOTHER'S GIFT TO INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Hearing that a number of Indians at Netley had lost their pagris, Queen Alexandra sent them four hundred yards of lawn muslin. The men are delighted w the gift but are not wearing it. They have packed it up to take back to India.

JUTE ASSOCIATION'S DONATIONS TO INDIAN FUND.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Jute Importers' Association has subscribed 2,500 sterling to the Indian Fund, and members and friends a further 750. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have given a 100.

The Committee is sending quantities of fruit from Covent Garden to convalescents and has forwarded during the last fortnight 650 bales of comforts and clothing. Another similar consignment is being sent shortly.

THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY.

SIR JOHN FRENCH ON INDIANS' GOOD WORK.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Sir John French's despatch, speaking of the good work of the Sikhs and Gurkhas says, it is understood that other regiments are equally distinguished, and will be mentioned in another despatch. The Indian casualties are not heavy for the work done. The Indian lines have been repeatedly assaulted unavailingly. The Indian troops show great cleverness in capturing batches of the enemy. The leading of the units is superb. Extra warm garments are being issued, and excellent additional feeding arrangements are being made. The battalions of Guards have been specially complimented on their good works at Ypres, in addition to the line of battalions mentioned in the despatch. New reinforcements now allow the units to be rested. The spirit of the whole army is the spirit of victory. Sickness is not great and the wounded are returning in numbers.

HARBOUR OF ZEERUGGE SILTING UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In addition to the damage done to the sluices at Zeebrugge caused by the bombardment, the harbour is rapidly silting up, the Belgians having destroyed the steam dredges which formerly worked day and night. The Germans are dredging by primitive methods with little result.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCHES ABANDONED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Conference of the National Football Association has resolved that there is no evidence that football has hindered recruiting, but recommends the abandonment of international matches.

INTERVIEW WITH CROWN PRINCE!!

CONVERSATION WITH A FRENCH OFFICER.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION.

The following is taken from the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail" of November 16, which is later than the mail:—

As I approached his bed in Auxiliary Ambulance No. 94, Sub-Lieutenant Leon Demars held out his left hand, writes Mr. W. L. McAlpin. The right is gone, and with it was amputated the arm up to the shoulder. And the gallant officer was smiling and tranquil. He had only done his duty, he said quietly, and when I remarked that he had paid a heavy price, he replied that he would gladly lose his other arm if by so doing he could serve his country.

He met the Germans during the battle of the Marne. It was half-past four in the morning, and he was making his way along the Sainte-Menehould road with an order for his colonel. He had reached Bussy-le-Repos, and on turning a corner ran into the advance guard of the enemy. They fired and hit him, fracturing his arm. It was a dum-dum bullet, and made a terrible wound. He fell to the ground, was surrounded and captured, and taken back to the enemy's lines.

There the French officer found a German officer who spoke some French, but the captive refused to answer him. So he was placed on an ammunition wagon, and accompanied the Germans in their retreat. During the journey he suffered excruciating from his wound, his suffering being augmented by the continual jolting of the wagon.

"THEIR MORALE IS ALL RIGHT."

About three o'clock in the afternoon he was taken before an officer of exalted rank. He was wearing a waterproof, and apart from his patent-leather Wellingtons and spurs there was nothing to indicate his status. The attitude of everybody round him was, however, one of extreme deference, and the prisoner afterwards learned that he had been in the presence of the Kaiser's eldest son.

The Crown Prince asked the French officer what he was doing, and he replied that he was carrying despatches when he was captured.

Then ensued the following dialogue:—

The Crown Prince: What is the morale like among the French troops?

The prisoner: You see that I am badly wounded. I have been with your forces all day. I have suffered torture from my fractured arm owing to the jolting of the wagon, and you see that my moral is all right. That of the troops is the same, and not one of them has any doubt as to our ultimate success.

Do the French soldiers know that the Germans are at Rheims?—Certainly. They get the "Bulletin des Armées" regularly, and they know that you occupy Rheims. They also know that you have been repulsed at La Fere. This morning one of your soldiers told me that the Germans were in Paris. I did not think it worth while to contradict him, as I knew quite well that it was not true.

The Crown Prince: I thank you for not having denied it.

Then His Highness interrogated the officer on the number of French forces in the field, and the Frenchman told him that there were three army corps and a division of colonial infantry. This information was not quite exact.

The German Heir-Apparent asked for details of the army corps, and the prisoner gave him some more fantastic figures, which evidently surprised the Crown Prince and set him reflecting. He then asked what were the elements composing the French forces.

The prisoner replied that nearly all the French troops were regulars.

The Crown Prince: What do you do with the reserves and Territorials?

The Prisoner: Part of the reserves are with our troops, and the remainder are employed on the supply column and in other services. As for the Territorials, very few of them have been called out yet. What is the aim of the French Army? Our aim is first of all to chase you back into Germany. After that we don't know what we'll do—that depends on the plans of the Headquarters Staff.

A FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION.

The Crown Prince then asked if the prisoner had any favour to ask, and the officer said he would be glad to have his arm bandaged or to be taken to the nearest ambulance. He knew that the nearest ambulance was at Sainte-Menehould, and that, if taken there, he stood a chance of being set at liberty by the French, who were advancing in that direction.

His anticipations were realised, for, the Heir Apparent having granted his request and had him taken to Sainte-Menehould, the French troops arrived in the town a couple of hours later, the Germans cleared out, and Sub-Lieutenant Demars was set free.

The French officer says the Kaiser's son made a favourable impression on him. He stands about 5ft. 10in., is slender and of refined bearing, and speaks French like an educated Frenchman, without the slightest accent. He wore a helmet, over which was a cover, and he had not the slightest badge or stripes that would betray his rank.

When the officer was captured some of the German soldiers attempted to rifle his pockets, and when he resisted they shook their fists at him. He complained to an officer, who angrily reproached his subordinates and meaningly pointed to his revolver.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL ENGLAND.

WELL EARNED CORONET.

DESTINGUISHED VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The most interesting events of the week under review were the Lord Mayor's Show and the opening of Parliament by the King, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen. Indian troops were on parade for the latter function and excited a good deal of admiration.

The peerage conferred on to Mr. Cunliffe, the popular Governor of the Bank of England, was very well received in the City, where he is held in the greatest esteem. A brief reference is made to his successful financial career.

The Roll of Honour includes many who were well known in London society, and our correspondent supplies interesting particulars of prominent members who have passed away.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

London has not lacked either the picturesque or the emotional this week. We have been criticised often enough as a nation that wants a sense of the artistic and the histrionic. To that Lord Mayor's Show was the answer. Some weeks ago I stated that the question of abolishing the Chief Magistrate's annual procession, for this year at any rate, had been favourably considered; and I may mention that the final decision rests with the incoming Lord Mayor, whose personal pageant it is. Now we are all glad that that view was revoked and that a procession took place, thoroughly in keeping with the mood of the nation and the circumstances prevailing. It has been justified by results, for, already recruiting has multiplied more than fourfold as compared with last week. Not the least striking feature of Monday's ceremony was the great number of Belgian refugees who watched the steady march of Naval reservists and khaki-clad Volunteers, both Home and Colonial, while quite a number of Belgian officers and men stood at the salute as the Allied battalions swung past.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday the King opened Parliament in person and their Majesties received a great welcome as they passed through the crowded streets in that fairy-like coach drawn by steeds that might be the lineal descendants of those milky horses that attended the princes of our childish fiction. His Majesty looked very well, and delivered his speech in a calm, clear, confident voice. The Queen wore some magnificent pearls and diamonds, while the Peeresses' Gallery blazed with the precious carbon. I have before referred to the fact that peeresses show in adapting their gowns to the crimson and gold fittings of their lordships' House. On this occasion the ladies were in most cases, draped in black and white, colours that harmonised with the surroundings. In view of the serious times sombre colours would have been the dominant note in any case, but an immediate influence was the tragic death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

INDIANS SIGHT-SEEING.

A number of troops were on parade for the opening of Parliament and I was particularly interested in Indian detachments that came up from the New Forest. A friend of mine accompanied a number of Indian cavalry who were being shown round some of the sights by their English officer. The latter seemed very proud of his men and the admiration and enthusiasm they aroused. It was noted that they, one and all, immediately recognised the beautiful statue to Queen Victoria outside Buckingham Palace; but Lord Nelson in his dominant position, in Trafalgar Square, required explanation and the officer was careful that none of his men should pass by without realising how great was the hero whose monument they were saluting. I was talking to a major of Belgian cavalry as they passed. He greeted them at the attention. As the soldiers halted in front of the hero's monument he remarked that in London one sees historic episodes every day.

A POPULAR FINANCIER.

That Mr. Cunliffe, the Governor of the Bank of England, is to be granted a peerage was announced by Mr. Asquith, with the King's permission, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Mr. Cunliffe is personally very popular in the city, and the news of his honour has created enthusiasm. But as a patriot and a far-sighted man of business he has thoroughly earned his coronet. One must go back twenty-four years to the time when London was startled by the news that the world-wide firm of Baring Brothers were about to suspend payment for a parallel. The name of Baring was synonymous with British credit and the firm's paper, was all over the world.

Photo by "Central News."

A GROUP OF WOUNDED INDIANS IN THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS IN THE NEW FOREST.

Everything pointed to a financial crisis, when the Bank of England saved the situation by coming to the rescue of Messrs. Baring. The crisis of August last was far more critical than that of twenty-five years ago and the action of the Bank was statesmanlike in every sense of the word. Mr. Cunliffe is the head of a firm of merchants in Cornhill; but like many another firm of the same designation, the term financiers would be more appropriate than merchants. The founder of the firm came from Manchester two generations ago and for some time the business transacted was bill-broking, pure and simple. Mr. Cunliffe's father's will was proved at considerably over one million.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE.

We have just received news that a Court of Enquiry held at Weymouth into the escape of the German battleship Goeben to the Dardanelles has acquitted Vice-Admiral Troubridge of responsibility. Admiral Troubridge, it will be remembered, was second in command to Sir Alexander Berkeley-Milne before that officer was recalled. He is a grandson of Sir Thomas Troubridge who was so closely associated with the great Lord Nelson. Admiral Troubridge is a well-known figure in London society where his own popularity is enhanced by the charms of his brilliant wife, who has literary accomplishments above the average. The Troubridges are great friends of the Cornwallis-West family and were to be seen with them at most of the great fancy-dress balls and pageants that have been a feature of recent years. Sir Alexander Berkeley-Mine, who was exonerated some time ago, comes of naval pedigree. His father Sir Alexander Milne was a distinguished Admiral, as also was his gradfather Sir David Milne. At Malta, Sir Alexander was a great favourite. He was in every way the father of his fleet taking marked interest in the men, and great trouble to keep the social life of his officers and their wives from being dull. Every week, it was his custom, to give a ball. In this he expected and received ample support from the officers of the fleet.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The Roll of Honour this week includes the names of many who are well known in London. We are essentially a sporting nation and particular interest attaches to the death of Major Eustace Crawley of the 12th Lancers. Major Crawley belonged to an old Sussex family, and although he had not been in the public eye during the past year or so, he had been among the best known men in England. As a Harrovian he made a brilliant century in the annual match against Harrow, this feat he again accomplished in the Oxford and Cambridge contest. To have scored a century in both matches was a record that has been never repeated during the intervening twenty-five years. He held the Racquet Championship of the Army and was a splendid horseman. It is especially sad that his career should have been cut off at this stage, for not only had Major Crawley seen active service in various parts of Africa, but he had been mentioned by Sir John French in dispatches a few weeks ago.

LORD ANNESLEY.

Lord Annesley, whose death from the loss of an aeroplane is chronicled, was the son of one of the most beautiful peeresses that even Ireland has ever known. Lord Annesley was not driving the machine, for he was a very short-sighted young man. The deceased peer, unlike many of his caste, spent much of his time in Ireland where he was very popular. He had already seen fighting in Belgium and wrote home to his mother the expressive, if not very original, phrase that "war is hell." Whatever his experience may have taught him none can deny that Lord Annesley acted nobly on the family motto "From love of Valour." He was only thirty years of age and had been married six years, his wife being the daughter of Mr. E. A. M. Mundy of Shipley Hall, Derby.

IRISH NOTABILITIES.

An Ulsterman and a gallant gentleman who was popular with all parties has been the first among the many members of the House of Commons at the front to sacrifice his life for his country. This was Captain the Honourable Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill who had represented Mid-Antrim for the past four years. Although Captain O'Neill was in the 2nd Life Guards he had also been a prominent member of the Ulster Volunteers. He was closely connected by marriage ties with the Liberal cause, for his wife was the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India and leader of the House of Peers. Another cadet of an Irish house who has been killed in the war is Major Hugh Dawnay also of the 2nd Life Guards. Major Dawnay was related by marriage to Lord Charles Beresford, his wife having been daughter to the fifth Marquis of Waterford.

Although not so well known to the general public as his wife Lady Sarah Wilson, the late Colonel Gordon Wilson, M. V. O. of the Royal Horse Guards, was not only a handsome and popular man socially, but an officer of dash and distinction. It is not generally known that when a boy at Eton he attracted the attention of the Royal family by the courage with which he dashed forward in defence of the late Queen Victoria who was attacked by a half-witted man with a pistol. His father, the late Sir Samuel Wilson, was an immensely rich Australian squatter who belonged to an Irish family of respectable extraction. Sir Samuel came to England with Parliamentary designs and great social ambitions; a handsome wife and two daughters who had both beauty and brains Both the latter married highly-placed peers. Sir Samuel rented Hughendon Manor, Lord Beaconsfield's delightful Buckinghamshire home where he entertained the Primrose League. He was elected member of Parliament for Portsmouth. But although the late Lord Randolph Churchill wielded great political power at the time and the late Captain Gordon Wilson married Lord Randolph's younger sister, to say nothing of the princely entertainments Sir Samuel gave at his palatial residence in Grosvenor Square, honours were not showered upon him and he died the opulent Colonial knight that originally arrived from the Colonies. He left Captain and Lady Sarah, the Wilson family portraits.

Talking of Hughendon Manor and Buckinghamshire reminds me that there has just died a typical English yeoman in that country who was the father of one of our most distinguished playwrights, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. The deceased gentleman, Mr. Sylvanus Jones, farmed his lands near the town of Winsloe where he died. He was a Radical, a Non-conformist, jovial tenacious and British. His distinguished son, who was born in 1851, entered a city warehouse at the age of 13 and travelled for a Bradford firm of cloth manufacturers before he took to writing plays.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

Few men had done sounder work for England than had the late Sir Walter Gilbey, Baronet, who has just passed away at his Essex seat, Elsenham Hall, Essex, at the ripe age of eighty-three. Sir Walter was in every respect a self-made man, having been the youngest of the five sons of the late Mr. Henry Gilbey of Bishops Stortford. He started life in the estate agent's office of his uncle and after a short period in the pay department of the army during the Crimean War, founded with his brother the famous wine business that bears his name. What the late Sir Walter Gilbey did for agriculture in England is historic; especially in the matter of horse-breeding. On his favourite topic he has left behind him some important works. He was a great authority on old sporting prints and wrote a book on English animal painters that is the best of its kind. His collection at Elsingham of old English sporting pictures was unequalled anywhere; especially as regards the works of George Stubbs and George Morland.

Photo by "Central News."

SERVIAN SOLDIERS ENCAMPED NEAR NISCH.

MOTOR POWER FOR ORDINARY CYCLES.

An interesting development of motor power is the "Wall Auto-Wheel," This is a small contrivance which can be attached in a few minutes to any ordinary bicycle thereby converting it instantly into a Motor bicycle. The whole attachment weighs only about 40 lbs. The mere touch of a lever starts the one horse-power petrol-driven motor and enables the rider to employ mechanical, instead of muscular, power to travel at a high speed. Summed up in half a dozen words the "Wall Auto-Wheel" may be described as a "self-contained motor." It has no intricate mechanism to get out of order; starting, stopping and speed regulation are simplicity itself, all three operations being goverened by a single handle bar lever which gives perfect control. The "Wall Auto-Wheel" unaided will propel a cycle along level roads at any pace ranging from 6 to 20 miles an hour, at the will of the rider. The price of this Motor attachment is Rs. 295 and the British Indian Trading Company of Delhi will gladly give full particulars to enquirers. Further information can also be gathered from the advertisement of this invention which appears in this issue.

DERAILMENT NEAR POONA.

A goods train got derailed late on Friday night near Poona and the lines getting blocked, the up. Madras Mail arrived five hours late at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday. The lines have now been cleared.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

FURTHER AMENDING BILL.

The following letter from the Secretary to Government, to the President of the Bombay Corporation, will be considered at to-day's meeting:—

I am directed to forward a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, together with a statement of Objects and Reasons, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Corporation on the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill embodies the amendments proposed by the Corporation. With regard to clauses 2, 8 and 16 of the Bill, the object of which is to enable the Corporation to deal efficiently with premises used for storing building materials and other articles and with bake-houses and public eating houses, I am to invite a reference to your letter dated the 11th July 1913. No suggestion was made by the Corporation as to the penalty which should be imposable for failure to comply with a requisition issued under the new section 375-A included in clause 8 of the Bill. It is however provided in clauses 13 (*b*) and 14 (*b*) of the Bill that such offence and its continuance shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and Rs. 5, respectively.

The amendment inserted in clause 3 of the Bill was proposed by the Corporation in their letter, dated the 29th July 1913. While it provides for the payment to the owners of properties acquired for street improvements of full compensation for any loss sustained by them, it operates at the same time to protect the Corporation from inordinate demands on that account.

The amendments contained in clauses 4—7 of the Bill, which aim chiefly at preventing builders from evading the rules regarding the provision of open spaces outside living rooms, are based on the suggestions made in your letter, dated the 3rd February 1912. In clauses 13 (*a*) and 14 (*a*) of the Bill a maximum penalty of Rs. 500 is proposed for contravention of the provisions of the new section 347-A embodied in clause 7 of the Bill and of Rs. 100 for a repetition of the offence, though the Corporation have made no suggestions on this point.

Clause 9 of the Bill gives effect to the proposal made by the Corporation in their letter dated the 14th May 1912, for the amendment of section 377 of the Act so as to render it possible to enforce the cleanliness of private streets.

Clause 10 of the Bill has been framed on the lines indicated in your letter, dated the 2nd November 1912, the object in view being to enable the Municipality to prevent the stabling of horses and other animals, and the keeping of grain godowns and groceries for wholesale trade purposes, in buildings used as dwellings.

The amendments proposed in your letter dated the 2nd November 1912, with a view to obtaining for the Municipality sufficient authority to control factories established or working without a permit, have been incorporated in clauses 11, 13 (*c*) and 14 (*c*) of the Bill.

Clause 12 of the Bill gives effect to the proposal made in your letter dated the 4th September 1911, to empower the Corporation to frame by-laws for regulating the construction of horses and bullock stables and for other cognate purposes.

As regards the amendment of schedule B of the Act embodied in clause 15 of the Bill, I am to invite a reference to your letter dated the 25th June 1914.

I am to add that the proposals made in your letters dated the 29th July 1914, and 20th August 1914, for the amendment of the Act in respect of the Schools Committee and the storage of methylated spirit, respectively, will be considered on the next occasion of amending the Act."

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION FOR THE WAR FUND.

There was a very large attendance at the Masonic Cafe Chantant held on Saturday night in the Town Hall in aid of the Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund. The hall was quite full, and quite a large sum was realised, for the young ladies who sold programmes and chocolates were pretty and persuasive, and everybody submitted with good grace to the unwritten laws which ruled the proceedings—high prices and no change given. The function was under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown and Lt.-Col. Jennings.

An enjoyable musical programme was given by Mr. H. H. Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mitchell, Mr. Edwin Gellett, Mr. C. W. Hopkinson, Mrs. E. R. Leefe, Mr. Joseph Dodds, Mrs. E. D. Jenkins, Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. Leonard Stedman, Mr. A. Briggs, and Mr. C. Beadon Banks.

The arrangements were made by Messrs. J. H. Pennock and F. M. Spencer, the join. hon. secretaries and treasurers, and Cornaglias did the catering.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Bhujangarao Sitharamrao Beltangady and Mysore Subramanyam have passed in Part II of the Examination for the degree of B. Hy. Mr. Beltangady, having passed in Part I last year, is entitled to the B. Hy. degree.

Messrs. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar and Ramchandra Dattatraya Sabnis have passed the examination for the Degree of M.D. (Branch Medicine).

Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S., lately Principal of the Madras Veterinary College, who proceeded to England, on board the s. s. Chupra, in charge of the horses presented by the Madras War Fund, has handed over to the Army authorities 219 horses out of 226 with which he left Madras. Seven died on the voyage. The horses were landed in excellent condition and will be ready for work after a short period.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. 189—C7

JEDDAH IN WAR TIME.

EXCITING TIMES AFTER THE DECLARATION.

BOMBAY CAPTAIN'S STORY.

There were exciting times at Jeddah when war was declared between Great Britain and Turkey. The Haj was just over, and the return pilgrim season had set in; and as a consequence there were a number of British ships in the port. The story of what happened during the first two days, and how the British Consul in Jeddah was rescued through the intervention of Captain Smith, master of the Bombay steamer Lawoe, was told to a representative of the "Chronicle" by Captain Smith himself.

The Lawoe had been in Jeddah for some days before war was actually declared, but it was evident that war was coming, and Captain Smith had taken the precaution to tell the owner of the ship that there was a British man-of-war outside ready to take a hand if anything happened. This was quite a shot in the dark on his part, but it proved quite a good guess, as will be seen from what follows.

"On going ashore one day," said Captain Smith, "I found a great difference in the manner of the people." Everybody was so very polite, and so different in bearing to what they usually were that when he saw the owner of the Lawoe, Mr. Khandwani he commented on it. "Oh," said Mr. Khandwani, "the reason is that war has been declared, and the Turkish Consul-General has issued an order to the people that Europeans are to be well-treated and not molested in any way; but at the same time advising Europeans for their own sake to leave." What followed may best be told in Captain Smith's own words.

"Next day," he said, "the R. I. M. vessel Minto steamed into Jeddah." The Turkish officials arrested the British Consul in Jeddah (Dr. Abdul Rahman), and put him into jail. It would be about 5 o'clock in the evening that this happened, and the Minto drew out beyond the reefs for the night.

"On the following morning," Captain Smith proceeded, "I went ashore and saw Mr. Khandwani. I told him that he had better see the Turkish Consul-General and tell him how silly he was to keep the British Consul in prison and Mr. Khandwani went off to see that Consul-General. I was to sail at 5 o'clock in the evening, but before that time I got a message from the Turkish Consul-General telling me not to sail until I got the British Consul and his staff on board. Mr. Khandwani made all the arrangements for sending the Consul, his wife and staff aboard the Lawoe, and they arrived on the ship at about 10 o'clock. We sailed next morning, and in the meantime all the beacons and buoys had been removed from the harbour. I was also told that I must go out without a pilot. We got to sea all right, and I landed Dr. Abdul Rahman in Bombay a few days ago."

Such briefly is Captain Smith's story, but, in further conversation with him, the interviewer obtained a number of other interesting facts. It appears that immediately after the declaration of war the people of Jeddah began to make preparations to leave the town for Mecca. There were said to be in Jeddah stores to last the town two years, and caravans of camels were leaving hourly laden with kerosine, rice, flour, etc. All the other Consuls, except the Italian and Dutch, had left the town previously, and the keys of the British Consulate were given to the Italian Consul.

When the Lawoe left, the Minto was at anchor outside the harbour to protect British shipping. In addition to six or seven Bombay steamers then in port, there were five Holt (Blue Funnel), and two Dutch ships at Jeddah, waiting to take back pilgrims to Java, but on the declaration of war the Holt and Dutch boats cleared outside the harbour. The Bombay vessels hung on, however, and before he left Captain Smith obtained a declaration from the Turkish Consul-General, saying he had left Jeddah with pilgrims, and was to be given safe conduct if he fell in with any enemy ships. "Of course, we didn't," he added, "and so far as we know there are no hostile warships in that region."

"They want ships there to bring the pilgrims away," he added. "There must be about 30,000 pilgrims in Mecca waiting to get back either to India or the Straits Settlements, and there was a doubt as to how they were going to get them away."

MEETING OF MILL HANDS.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, an open air meeting of over a thousand mill-hands was held at Furgusson Road on Thursday evening. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mr. S. M. Edwardes were present. The officers of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, after mentioning that it was the 30th meeting of the series organized by the Sabha since the outbreak of the war, explained the situation of the present war with the aid of maps kindly lent by the Chairman of the G. Ward Food Prices Committee. The speakers drew some interesting parallels from Hindu Mythology, and made the subject interesting and lucid to the audience, which consisted of the working classes. A Hindu and a Mahomedan mill-jobber also addressed the gathering, exhorting the men not to be victims to panic and to be rgateful to the millowners and Government for having tried to keep mills working in these hard times and in various other ways giving relief to poor millhands. The meeting dispersed amid cheers for the success of British Arms.

Tired out—Just can't do your housework Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. 180—3.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WRONGFUL USE OF PREMISES,

SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AIMAI H. A. WADYA *v* MESSRS. A. M. MEHTA AND ANOTHER.

A suit between the same parties was decided by his Lordship on Friday, when his Lordship granted an injunction against the defendants. This was another suit filed by the plaintiff in respect of the Elphinstone Circle premises against the defendants praying that (a) he (defendant) was not entitled to re-let the said premises for the purpose of storing cotton therein, (b) that the storing of cotton therein by the 2nd defendant was wrongful and in breach of the terms of the lease of 23rd January 1914, and (c) that the defendants might be restrained by an order and injunction from using and occupying the said premises otherwise than in terms of the said lease, viz., partly for the purpose of office, partly for the purpose of showroom, and partly for the purpose of godown, and not for the purpose of godown only.

In the last suit, the plaintiff had obtained an interim injunction (ex parte) against the defendant on the 7th April 1914, by which he was restrained from using the premises otherwise than as an office, showroom and godown, and from causing any nuisance whatsoever by cutting and breaking marble on the premises. It appeared that the defendant when he found that he was precluded from carrying on his business as marble merchant in these premises, advertised them as godowns and offices and presently let them on monthly tenancies as godowns only to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., for the storing of full-pressed cotton bales. Plaintiff complained that this was a breach of the covenant of the lease.

The first defendant contended that the storing of cotton in the premises was not wrongful and otherwise than in the terms of the said lease. He also contended that the premises could be used either as an office, or as showroom or as godown and his use of such premises for any single purpose could not be restricted.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewala with Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant. In delivering judgment his Lordship said that in the companion suit his Lordship tied the defendant down to the actual words used in the lease acceding to that extent, to the strenuous arguments of the plaintiff's counsel. His Lordship entertained some doubt whether white those words probably did express the plaintiff's intention, they fully expressed the defendants', but in the very full judgment in that case his Lordship hoped he had made sufficiently clear the somewhat rigid principles applied and the reasons for so applying them.

This was the converse case and an application of exactly the same principles will inevitably result in the opposite conclusion. Now the plaintiff asked the Court not to construe only the words of the lease, but to read into them precisely what the Court was asked to exclude in the other case, viz an implied general condition that the whole lease was subject to the carrying on of the known business of the defendant. If his Lordship had felt at liberty to impart no implications into the lease, particularly so large an implication as to letting or carrying on the defendant's business as marble merchant, the decision in the other suit would certainly have been the other way. It obviously would then be inequitable to construe the lease rigidly against the defendants in the one case and very elastically in favour of the plaintiff in the next. That was in effect what his Lordship was asked to do in this case. Keeping to the strict letter of the contract this appeared to him a perfectly absurd construction. The evidence left no doubt on his Lordship's mind but that the premises as a whole being situated where they were were a kind which might just as well be used throughout for the purposes of a godown as for the purposes of an office, or showroom. As to the grammatical argument that the "and" was conjunctive and not disjunctive the effect of the clause being that in no circumstances must these premises ever be let except partly as offices partly as showrooms and partly as godowns. This again appeared to his Lordship quite untenable. If his Lordship leased a room to a man for the storage therein of cabbages turnips, carrots and onions, would any court in the world listen to the contention that one at least of each class of these vegetables must be stored in the room at one and the same time. It was as his Lordship began by saying the exact converse of the case decided yesterday. His Lordship thought that the plaintiff in this case very likely did intend to express more than had been expressed in the lease, just as in the case yesterday, his Lordship did not doubt that the defendant intended or would have been very glad at any rate to insert more than was actually inserted in the lease. Here such mistake as there might have been was on the part of the plaintiff, but just as his Lordship held that it was the defendants' own fault in the first case, not to have properly safeguarded his intentions by the use of the appropriate words, a *fortiori* in this case, his Lordship thought that it was the plaintiff's own fault if she wished to reserve any part of these premises, for special purposes not to have so expressed her intention definitely and unambiguously in the lease itself. As the lease stood, it appeared to his Lordship to permit sub-letting of these premises for any or all of the three purposes mentioned; nor could he say that by sub-letting for the storage of full-pressed cotton bales any injury whatever could be done to the demised premises. Just then, as in the first case his Lordship held that the defendant must be bound by the strict language of the lease, so, his Lordship would hold in this case that the plaintiff must likewise be as strictly bound and in the result this suit must be dismissed with all costs.

The defendant's counter-claim which was on the whole reasonable to the extent of Rs. 250 must be awarded with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Vachha and Co. Solicitors for the defendants:—Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsey.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

For Dismissal of Caveat.

T. and I. J. 8-14 Ard. H. D. and Co., Bai Goolbai Ardeshir Sethna v. Ardeshir Lowji Sethna Little and Co.

Conset Decree.

T. and I. J. 17-14 C. P. D'Cunha Damodhar Morarji v. Bhimji Topan Motichand and D.

535-14 Nadirshaw and D. Dinbai widow and ors. v. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla Crawford B. and Co.,

1070-14 Mulji and Tha Bai Jaikorebai widow v. The Iron Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ld. Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions T. Comr's Report.

1134-12—Unwalla P and P, Valibai widow v Goculdas Karsondas, Madhowji K and C.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amiribibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Exparte Decree.

991-14 Dikshif & P. Tribhowandas Tulsidas v. The Jainna Flour Mills So., Ld. & anr. Judah & S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pocha and Co, Part heard, 27-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

508-12—Captain and Vaidya, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jehangir S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1200-14 Jain R. & D. Dalichand Dhulaji & Co., a firm v. Mistri Manilal Nanji Hiralal & Co.

Long Causes.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

360-13 Pestonji R. K. & Co., Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria Pestonji M. B. Chothia R. K & Co.

631-14 Sin. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord and anr. Madl. K &C.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

Sect. 191-7811/14 Amin & Co. Senmul Nowla & ors. v. Vithaldas Govindji Jansali Matu. J. & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

928-14 Motichand & D. Gulubchand Sagarchand Dhada v. Soundy & Co., Ld. & anr.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D. Part heard.

For Further Directions and costs on Comr's Report.

159-11 Madh K. & C. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Nanji Purshotam & ors. Manicklal & Co. Subnis & G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

778-14 Bick M. R. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank v. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co., a firm Edg. G. W. & Co.

895-14 Little & Co., The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., v. The Motor Union Insce. Co. Ld. Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.

O. S. 939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. v. Rustomji and Co. Craigie B & C.

748-14—Purnanand & Co. Mithibai widow and anr v. Nursi Virji Mehta Vachha & Co.

616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S, Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

335-14—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Mancharam and ors, Bai Ruxmani widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Hiralal and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarain Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

256-13—Payne and Co, Datoobhoy Jaitha v Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan, Matubhai J and M.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

627-14 Ard H. D. & Co. Chamsey Ghilla & anr. v. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy & anr. Soonderdas & Co.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

Photo by "Central News."

The photo shows the funeral procession on the road to the Chapel.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London under date November 12th state:—

The influx of gold, which has been extremely heavy during recent weeks, is less pronounced. The following receipts are announced by the Bank of England:—

Nov. 5th, £654,000, in bar gold.
Nov. 5th, £43,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.
Nov. 6th, £7,000, in bar gold.
Nov. 9th, £20,000, in bar gold.
Nov. 9th, £35,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.
Nov. 10th. £128,000, in U. S. A. gold coin, etc
Nov. 11th, £57,000, in bar gold.
Nov. 11th, £155,000, in U. S. A. gold coin.

Yesterday, the sum of £1,000,000, was set aside on account of the Treasury Currency Note Redemption Account, making the net influx during the week £99,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of October, 1914, was £79,900, approximately.

The total import of Gold Bullion and coin into Great Britain during the first ten months of this year approximated closely that during the similar months of 1913. The figures are £40,362,977, and £49,846,369.

The total exports, however, differ widely, being £29,712,990 and £40,238,692, during the respective periods. That is to say, about ten millions more gold has been retained this year than during the first ten months of 1913. The net import up to the end of October of this year was £19,649,987.

In order to obtain a correct view of the gold position in regard to this country, the extremely large sums of gold held elsewhere in the British Empire on behalf of the Bank of England should be taken into account, for they are an equivalent, qua gold reserves, to gold actually imported into this country, and figure as a portion of the Bank of England Gold holding specified in the weekly Statement.

SILVER.

The rally in the price of silver to 23d. per oz., std., which was chronicled last week, was not sustained beyond the 7th instant. After that date, the market showed less animation, and the price fell away daily id., until to-day, when the fall was 5/16d.

A certain amount of demand continued to be received from the Indian Bazaars, but not with the same ardour as last week.

It remains to be seen whether the capture of the "Emden" will reduce the rate of insurance from the East in a sufficient degree to encourage buying orders from that quarter on a more substantial scale than has obtained of late.

Meanwhile, the market is somewhat heavy in tone, and sensitive to the pressure of supplies which are rather more generous in quantity than so sluggish a market can digest.

The stock in Bombay consists of 33,000 bars, which is slightly less than that of last week.

An Indian Currency Return on the 7th instant, consisted as follows:—

Note Circulation	Rs. 60,79.
Reserve in Silver Coin	Rs. 31,94.
Gold Coin and Bullion	Rs. 7,20.
East Indian Securities	Rs. 10,00.
Gold in England	Rs. 7,65.
Securities in England	Rs. 4,00.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 11/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Nov. 6, 23 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 7, 23 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 9, 22 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 10, 22 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 11, 22 5/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 12, 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 22.760 cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9d.
French Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Mr. Baptista's highly suggestive letter which appeared yesterday in your esteemed paper, deserves serious consideration. It is now high time that the municipal franchise in Bombay should be extended beyond the narrow limits of the so-called rate-payers, and that the antiquated electorate of Justices of the Peace should make room for a separate electorate of Graduates.

Bombay often prides herself upon her excellent self-government and still one equally often wonders why. If a sprinkling of very efficient and exceptional men and their eloquent utterings and desperate fights against odds in the Corporation make it an ideal self-government, then the matter becomes impossible for discussion. True, the service which the Bombay Corporation has rendered in the past cannot be overrated. However, by a psychological slip we often confuse the greatness of an achievement with the greatness of the instrument with which it is achieved, and in this particular case we are apt to overrate the efficiency of the constitution of our Corporation, merely because through it we have made some progress, and because it happens to share the glory of a contemporaneous councillor or two, whose work and greatness are perhaps responsible for its fame.

But is there anything like real self-government for the citizens of Bombay? On analysis one finds this vaunted self-government to be nothing but a plutocratic oligarchy. Admittedly the so-called "rate-payers" are the only persons whose votes are effective. The small minority of graduates are bound to be swamped by the landed interests. Then there are the blessed Justices of Peace, most of whom, by a strange coincidence, also happen to belong to the upper classes! Add to these the Government nominees, and the representatives of the merchant world few of whom would claim to be the real representatives of the middle and the poorer classes, and our "democracy" is complete. No wonder the corollary of so blessed a constitution is summed up in the eternal plague-spots and slums, and the dirty, abominable chawls and lanes and by-lanes of Bombay.

And yet we have the hardihood to ask these very representatives to remedy this disgraceful state of affairs in Bombay! Why should they? Where is the motive? On the contrary it is their interest to justify the hovels and the slums. They are there to guard the rights and privileges of those who create these slums against those who inhabit them. But perhaps philanthropic motives might intervene! What then? Even then a filthy slum in the heart of Bombay can at best be of remote, intermittent and academic interest to the councillor on the Malabar Hill, while to the citizen who has his very life and being in that superb monument of municipal government it is ever existing and vital. This is simple human psychology. And as regards the parental care of those in power, no self-respecting citizen, however poor, would ever be satisfied with doles of charity and philanthropy—two very precious commodities, but useful and enjoyable when given and not when received.

However, it may be argued that if the franchise is extended to the poorer classes, the efficiency of the Corporation would be affected. Agreed. But affected how? Not for worse at least, with great deference to the excellent gentlemen who have been hitherto gracing the Corporation Hall. Intelligence, good will and energy are not the monopoly of the Malabar Hill, or Mahalaxmi, or the Band Stand for the matter of that. For aught one knows they might be rotting in a corner of a dingy hovel in the grain market. Any how, in our country they have to be studiously discovered until they are able to thrust themselves on the reluctant monopolists.

Mr. Baptista's suggestion is most reasonable that Justices of the Peace should make room for a separate electorate of the Graduates. But one would like to leave the Graduates alone until they corporately care to understand and share with others their civic responsibilities and rights. Meantime, the middle class and the poorer householders ought to continue, organise, and start a campaign for the municipal franchise. For, it is to be remembered and needs constantly to be hammered that the so-called "rate-payers," merchants and landlords are, as a matter of fact, earning their "rates" and taxes and incomes from these uncared for and unrepresented poor and middle classes, and if anybody's interests are at stake in the modern civic community, they are of this houseless householder and not of the heartless houseowner.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

Bombay Dec. 1.

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A REFORM LONG OVERDUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The extension of franchise to the householders is really a piece of electoral reform which is long overdue. It is a defect in the constitution which only stands there because our reformers have not the manliness to delete it. But hopes rise within one's breast when Corporators like Mr. Joseph Baptista take up the cudgels to safeguard the interests of tenants in this way and remove the injustice that now stands to the discredit of the Corporation.

Again and again, turns up the case of the oppression of the tenant by the landlord, and, of course, nobody hears the poor tenants' wail! Rents he must regularly pay, but the paying of the rents does not entitle him to decent surroundings or may be, even a decent habitation. The tenant must take what is given to him and not complain, it does not matter even if he has to put up in a house marked U. H. H. Should a tenant of a constraint send in a complaint to the authorities, he not only gets a notice to quit but the landlord can always square up matters with the authorities. Is not such a position requiring redress? The wards as at present distributed are unwieldy and ill-adapted to the altered circumstances, the authorities themselves would tell you so,—fancy an Arthur Road Inspector, attending a complaint made by a Mahim, Fort resident? Would it not be more convenient to confine a ward, say to Mahim proper and embody Worli in another, Parel in a 3rd and Mahaluxmi in a 4th instead of hedging all these four into one G Ward as now? The increase of wards need not therefore hinder this reform.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Dec. 3.

BUDGE-BUDGE RIOT.

NINETY-TWO SIKHS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Some 92 Sikhs who arrived in the Komagata Maru and who have been under arrest in connection with the Budge-Budge riot have been released and sent to the Punjab. The men left Howrah for their respective villages in four batches by the Delhi express on the night of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant. The last batch comprised those who were admitted into the Medical College Hospital within a couple of days of the riot. Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of Alipore, supervised the departure. One superior officer accompanied each batch. Mr. Mathews, Deputy Superintendent of the Railway at Howrah, went in charge of the last party.

IMPORT OF DRUGS CONTAINING OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

A Customs Circular just issued states that the Government of India have decided to include the following drugs in the list of preparations containing opium and morphia, to be attached to the Customs Circular No. 3 of 1913, the import of which may be admitted by Collectors of Customs under the proviso to the Notification, in the Department No. 720 H.I. 79, dated 4th February 1911, Customs Circular No. 2 of 1911:—Decoction Papaveris, Tinctus Opiatus, Pilula Hydrargyri Cum Creta, Etopio Sanative pills, Jaynes Tinctura Opis Benzoica, Payaveri Capsulex, and only dried poppy heads from which opium has been extracted.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MRS. BESANT ON A MISSION OF RECONCILIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who it is believed, has taken upon herself the mission of trying to bring about a reconciliation between the two wings of the Indian National Congress, arrived here this evening. Mr. N. Subba Rao, Secretary of the Congress, arrives by Madras Mail to-night. Both will consult with the local leaders with a view to effecting a compromise acceptable to both parties.

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Rev. JESSE McPHERSON, the Quaker Evangelist,
AND
Mr. HAROLD HAYES, Soloist
will conduct Special Services for two weeks at
Taylor Memorial Church, Clare Road, Byculla,
(near Byculla Bridge)
Commencing, Sunday, December 6th.
Rev. McPherson has been wonderfully used of God in America, and now in India God is using him for His glory. At Bhusaval God's power to save was greatly manifested.
Sunday Services as follows:—
Morning Service 9-45 o'clock. Evening Service 6-30 o'clock.
Men's Service in Union Hall, back of the Church at 8-45 p.m.
Week day Services as follows:—
Morning Service 8 o'clock. Evening Service 8-30 o'clock.
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Rev W. E. BANCROFT, PASTOR.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

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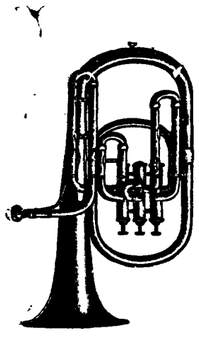
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.



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RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE HISTORY OF THE MINT.

Though the Mint is only of secondary importance relatively to the other great institutions of the Fifties already described, some mention of it must be made in order to complete the syllabus of these institutions. The Mint as known in the fifties is the same building with the Doric colonnade as the one which meets the gaze of the passers-by in the Frere Road, north, on the harbour side. But this coining institution had no habitation when our far-sighted first maker of Bombay, Mr. Gerald Aungier conceived and launched it in 1670. It was a primitive affair to coin the kind of rupees current in those days. The only other coin minted was that of copper known as the *pisa* or pice. It was located in a place now altogether unidentifiable, somewhere near the Town Barracks. It is related by Mr. Edwardes that four specimens of the earliest rupees minted between 1665 and 1670 are deposited with the British Museum, which the curious Indian visiting that remarkable institute, which is a magnificent storehouse of all that is worth preservation of the ancient and modern world, may view. The location of the Mint later on for a hundred and fifty years is buried in obscurity and can only be revealed by some archæologist of the future who may be deputed by the Government of the day to ransack the ground underlying the Town Barracks and its surroundings. Meanwhile it may be more to the purpose to learn that eventually the present site was selected. But the ground some 60,000 square yards had first to be reclaimed in order to erect thereon a building which could be worthily called H. M.'s Mint. This was in 1823, and the building was completed in 1829 at a total cost of 36 lakhs, whereof the land cost 12½ lakhs, the building 16, and the machinery and other equipments 7½. It is to be pre-needed, with a margin.

IN THE FIFTIES.

In the fifteen the Mint occupied an extensive area, the larger part of which faced the west. All the ground which is now thrown at the southern end of the Frere Road, near the north-eastern extremity of the Town Hall steps, to the end of the Town Barracks in Bazargate Street, which is triangularly enclosed, and is now vested in the Improvement Trust, was enclosed by the Mint. Practically before 1866 there was no Frere Road. It was in that year that a road was cut through, as is to be seen to-day, up to the present Fort Market, and the prolongation of that road from that as far as the Carnac Bunder, where stands the goods terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was ground reclaimed from the Mody Bay. What is called the Mint Road, from the Fort Market, in a westward direction, is also partly reclaimed ground, and partly the old narrow road adjoining what has already been described as the East Rampart Row, as far as the present new Post Office. Thus the southern part of the present Frere Road, from the Town Hall up to the Fort Market, in a line with the Ballard Pier Road was a complete *cul de sac*. The Mint was thus enclosed in the grounds known as the Castle. The site selected was the most eligible and appropriate. The projectors and builders of the Mint Building in 1824 knew what were the perils attendant by an attack from the sea by the piratical Seedies, Mahrattas and others who were even during the first quarter of the nineteenth century a dread. It was imperative that the Mint premises should lie under the shadow of the great Castle to be protected from all harm by the ponderous guns, if occasion needed.

THE FIRST MINT MASTER.

The first Mint Master imported from England, one Mr. Smith, must have been an exceedingly contented foreman mechanic to come to serve here on a modest salary of £60 per annum. It may, however, be presumed that the work at the Mint in 1829 could not have been considerable. If, even in 1835, when the first Coinage Act was passed, and the Rupee made legal tender, the amount coined did not exceed two crores, it must have been inconsiderable in the year the new mint was first set going. When the Coinage Act was passed Bombay Rupees, Madras Rupees, Farukabad Rupees and Sicca Rupees were legal tender. The last was equivalent to a little more than the other descriptions of Rupees. A Bombay Rupee was equal to 15/16 of the Sicca. It is a curious circumstance that, though the Governors of Bombay and Madras receive their monthly salary in rupees, they have been fixed by some antiquated enactment at Sicca rupees. Practically, therefore, these functionaries even to-day receive something over and above 10,000 rupees. Similar is the case with the salary of the Governor-General which is also 20,000 Sicca rupees! The Sicca rupee, as a legal tender, was abolished by one of the Acts of 1836. The rupee till 1812, was known as Company's; but in that year it was by Act 13 called Government rupee. The silver imprinted in 1835 into coins of rupees, half rupees, etc., equalled 2.33 Crore rupees. In 1850 the coinage amounted to 2.61, but, as trade expanded, the coinage increased in volume. The value of silver coined in 1855 was 5.97 crores. When the American Civil war was in full swing (1861-63) India imported enormous quantities of bullion, specially in Bombay. It was the surplus profit of the immense shipments of cotton consigned to Liverpool which had to depend wholly on Indian cotton during the war. The coinage rose from 4.67 crores in 1861-62 to 14.65 crores in 1865-66. The war ended in the spring of 1865 and the crash of speculation in shares overtook Bombay, it began to recede. The Bombay Mint was exceedingly active and was not able to cope with the plethora of bullion tendered as the mail came, with the coinage as fast as the merchants wished the machinery available not being equal to the task, night was made joint labourer with the day. Rupees disappeared as soon as they came out of the Mint and it is a fact that they were scarcer at the end of 1864, when money was dear and the Bank of Bombay rate had gone up to 22 or 24 per cent! The practice of the day was that private importers of the bullion tendered it to the Mint which passed a receipt for its value. This receipt was negotiable in the market and with the old exchange banks, besides the Bank of Bombay.. The last holder of the receipt would present it after a fortnight or even more and get his rupees. It may be mentioned that a rupee contains 165 grains of silver of standard finesse and 15 grains of alloy. Colonel Ballard was the Mint Master in those stirring times, the same able Royal Engineer who was afterwards the first Chairman of the Port Trust which, in commemoration of his great service, named the pier at Mody Bay, the "Ballard Pier."

THE EARLIEST DAYS.

But let the writer hark back to the earliest days of Bombay, the days of the renowned Gerald Aungier and his successors. The values of the coins then were as follows:—

	s.	d.
A Rupee was equal to	2	6
A Saraphin equal to	1	8
A Persian Sahibi to	4	0
A Pagoda equal to	9	0

It should be remembered that the Pagoda was a Portuguese coin and the Sahibi belonged to the rule of the Moguls. There was a large number of these Persian Rupees which remained in circulation well nigh up to the seventies, and there were rupees of the earliest days of the East India Company which were also stamped in Persian. These were to be seen discounted in the bazar, in the native town, by a large number of the petty shroffs, or properly speaking money exchangers. The rupees known to the boyhood of Sandy Seventy were mostly the ones bearing the effigy of King William IV, stamped 1835, and that of Queen Victoria (without the crown) stamped 1840. The rupee with the Crowned Queen was coined in 1862 for the first time, after India had in 1858, passed to the Crown. The old King William rupee, however, circulated till the eighties when it was finally withdrawn from circulation by a Government notification. When presented at the Currency Office or any of the Banks, it was clipped and passed on to the Mint. In the Fifties there were neither Pagodas nor Saraphins to be noticed. The last used to be called in Gujrathi by the name "asraphi." There was in copper coins, the pie (ardhi in Gujrathi), the paisa (3 pies) and the dhaboo or double pice equal to half an anna. The traders in the town, and even the old firms of English bankers and merchants used, at any rate till the Sixties, to keep their accounts in Rupees, quarters (powlas), docras (2 pies) and reis. The last may have been a coin during the occupation of the Portuguese but one had never seen it in the Fifties. A hundred reis made a powla or four annas, and a hundred docras made a rupee (192 to 200 pies). Mental arithmetic, which is still in vogue with shopkeepers, traders and merchants in the town, and universally practised, has parts of which the *docra* is still dominant. In reality the docra is a cent and would prove most efficient for accounts whenever the decimal coinage is universally established in India.

THE B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The result of B. E. (Civil) Exam. is out and nearly 22 candidates have failed to pass the examination. From the realiable information I have received, I learn that the majority of these unfortunates have failed in one and only one subject. May I request the Engineering Syndicate—Principal Allen and Dr. N. A. Moos—to bring forward a resolution to the effect that those candidates for the degree of B. E. who have failed in only one subject but have passed in 45 per cent. total and all the other subjects will be re-examined in that subject only in the March examination of 1915. The Engineering Syndicate will see the reasonability of my suggestion because it is nothing but hardship on a candidate, who is on the point of joining a profession, to pass again in all the subjects which he passed successfully a couple of months ago. One of the rules for M. B. candidates is: "Candidates who have passed in all subjects but one will be exempted from a future examination in the subjects in which they have passed." If Dr. Allen, as the Principal and as one of the Syndics, brings this suggestion before the Syndicate, in the interests of his own students, I am sure he will be supported not only by the other Syndic, Dr. Moos, but by all the members of the Syndicate. My suggestion is reasonable, just and fair and now let us see what steps are taken by the responsible authorities for the welfare and future prospects of the Engineering students.—Yours, etc.

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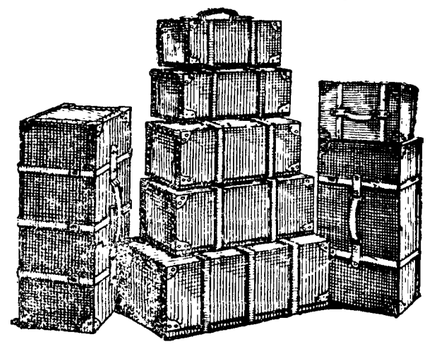
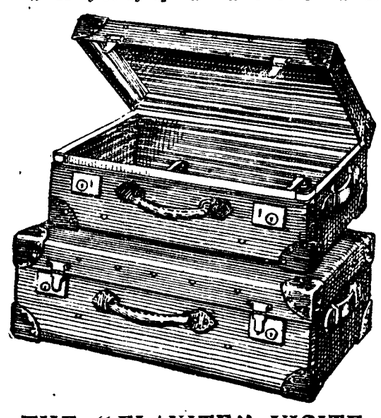
HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW "FLAXITE" FIBRE TRUNKS?



THE "FLAXITE" EXPANDING CASES.

No. C. 1.—These are made of Brown Flaxite Fibre, with capped corners, and fitted with straps. They are so roomy and hold a great amount of luggage, very light in weight yet extra strong.

Size 12 by 7 by 5½ inches Rs. 3-15
„ 14 by 8 by 6½ „ „ 4-12
„ 16 by 9 by 7 „ „ 5-12
„ 18 by 10 by 7½ „ „ 6- 4
Size 20 by 10½ by 8 inches Rs. 6-12
„ 22 by 11½ by 8½ „ „ 7- 8
„ 24 by 12½ by 9 „ „ 8- 8
„ 26 by 13½ by 10 „ „ 9-12



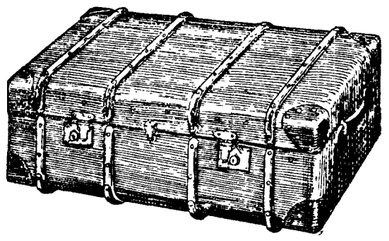
No. C. 2 is a most useful visiting case made of Brown Flaxite covered with Brown Waterproof canvas, has leather corners and good brass locks.

Size 24 × 15 × 8½ ins. Rs. 37-8
„ 27 × 16 × 9 „ „ 41-8
„ 30 × 17 × 9½ „ „ 45-8

THE "FLAXITE" VISITE CASE No. C. 2.

No. C. 2 CABIN TRUNK

Made of genuine Flaxite Fibre, covered Green Flax Canvas, heavily capped corners and bentwood bands, double action locks, and complete with Tray.



Size 30 by 19 by 14 ins. Rs. 59-8
„ 33 by 20 by 14 „ „ 63-8
„ 36 by 21 by 14 „ „ 67-8
„ 39 by 22 by 14 „ „ 72-8

THE "FLAXITE" CABIN TRUNK No. C. 3.

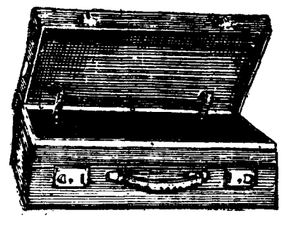
THE FLAXITE SUIT CASE No. C. 4.

This is a deep roomy case made of Brown Flaxite, lined green cloth and fitted with a tray, two good nickel locks, well finished in every way.

Size 18, 20, 22, 24 ins.
Price Rs. 15-8, 17-8, 19-8, 21-8

THE "FLAXITE" SUIT CASE No. C. 5.

A very smart case in Brown Flaxite with nickel rim, lined green cloth.



Size 22, 24, 26 inches.
Rs. 15-8, 17-8, 19-8.

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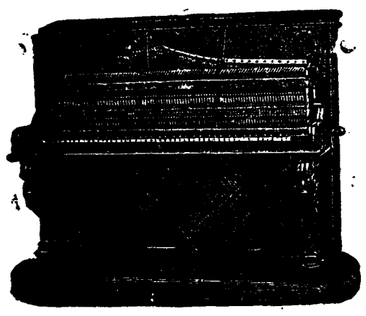

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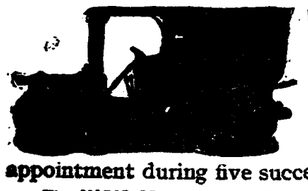

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